



INVICTUS DRY-SOX IN NAME AND FACT DRY SOX

It was easy for the makers to find the right name, but it took years of experimenting to find just the right process for

Invictus Dry Sox Shoes

Here's the process:-

Heavy oak-tanned sole leather is thoroughly waterproofed by an exclusive process of impregnation. Then an insulating layer of cork, then another of rubber—and capping them all a fine leather insole that it is comfortable to the most sensitive foot.

WE RECOMMEND AND SELL INVICTUS DRY SOX SHOES

J. V. BERSCHT

Adams & Huntinger

Butchers

Dealers in all kinds of Fresh
and Cured Meats

We Pay Cash for Poultry, Butter,
Eggs and Hides

LEUSZLER BLOCK

Phone 127

THE Royal Bank of Canada

Incorporated 1869

HEAD OFFICE	MONTREAL
CAPITAL PAID UP	\$ 11,560,000
RESERVE FUND	\$ 13,236,000
TOTAL ASSETS	\$190,000,000

GRAIN CHECKS CASHED

We Advance Money on Storage Tickets and Bills of Lading
for Cars of Grain and all Stock Transactions
Special attention given to farmers' sale notes and money advanced

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Interest paid on deposits at highest current rates. All banking
business given prompt attention.

J. W. DORAN, Manager - **Didsbury Branch**

Let the Pioneer print your
Butter Wrappers.

WOUNDED



Private L. C. Swan Private G. Sexsmith
(Reported last week)

Casualties Report- ed This Week

The casualty reports on Monday contained the name of Sergt. Geo. Smith of Calgary as being killed. Sergt. Smith is a brother of Mrs. G. Hogg of Elkton and was formerly employed by the C.P.R. at Calgary. He leaves a widow and four children.

Private Geof. Monck who is well known in Didsbury and who left about a year ago for the front is also reported wounded.

Private Charlie Cummer, a printer of Calgary, and one time employee of the Pioneer, is also reported wounded.

[The way the casualties are now being reported makes it extremely hard for us to pick out the names of men who have lived in the district. If the friends of men at the front reported as casualties would kindly notify us we would esteem it a great favor.—Editor]

Assessments Sus- tained

The Town Council sat as a Court Revision on the assessments on Saturday morning last, all the Council being present except Councillor Wood. There were about a dozen appeals in, the most important being the C.P.R. against right-of-way and business assessment and the Didsbury Hotel per F. R. Bullis, against all assessments. In the former appeal assessment was sustained as to right-of-way but business assessment was lowered from \$1200 to \$1000. In regard to the property assessment on the hotel the Court decided that it was as low as could be made and that it was on the same basis as other property surrounding it, the assessment being sustained. The business assessment on the hotel was lowered from \$2,000 to \$1500 when assessments were being made in consideration of the business change on July 1st, and it was decided by the Court that this could not be reduced.

All the other assessments were sustained.

Hotel Windows Boarded Up

The management of the Didsbury Hotel Co. certainly took time by the forelock and proceeded to board up his dining and bedroom windows on Saturday, just one week before the official time for closing the bar.

The stand taken by the Company before it has been proven that the hotel cannot be made to pay without the liquor business is poor judgment to say the least, but leaving this aside arrangements will have to be made for the present to accommodate the travelling public which

has been dissatisfied with affairs for a long time past.

One way is for those who have spare bed rooms to rent for a night, or longer if needed, to leave their names with the Town Secretary, Mr. A. Brusso, so that travellers or others coming into town can be taken to these places for the time being, so if you have such a room notify him.

This plan was followed a short time ago when trouble was being caused by travellers being unable to get into the hotel and it did not work so badly and is only for a time until other arrangements can be made.

The New Liquor Act

It is being reported that stocks of liquor are being stored in the country for use after July 1st when prohibition goes into effect.

It is unfortunate if this is true because the License department at Edmonton is determined to carry out the new law and those caught with the goods or found treating others with liquor after the first will get themselves into serious trouble.

The Act states emphatically that "Any occupant of any house, shop, room or other place in which sale, barter or traffic, having, keeping or giving liquor, or any matter, act or thing in contravention of any of the provisions of this Act, has taken place, shall be personally liable to the penalty and punishment prescribed by this Act," notwithstanding that such has been done by some other person without the knowledge of said occupant.

The first offence carries a fine of not less than \$50 or from thirty days to two months imprisonment; the second a fine of from \$200 to \$500 or imprisonment from two months to four months; third offence imprisonment from three to six months without the option of a fine; and no appeal can be taken against any conviction.

There are very few of the old Didsbury orchestra members left in town now but these have again organized and have started practice so that Didsbury will not be without some organization of the kind for public service. These men are also open for private engagements for dances, etc., and anyone in need of such services should support the home talent. Ed. Perschbaker can give all information with regard to the orchestra.

DIDSBURY MOVING PICTURE OPERA HOUSE

Saturday Night:

A picturesque drama entitled
"Under South-
ern Skies"

By Lottie Parker, author of
"Way Down East."
The usual Weekly World Events
and Comic Series.
Nothing but the best moving pictures
are shown—clean and instructive
POPULAR PRICES

New Subscriptions to Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged... \$1,758.70
J. V. Berscht..... 5.00
\$1,763.70

Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged.... \$727.45
Mr. and Mrs. H. Weicker's
chivarie, per Miss Klinehart 5.00
732.45

Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged.... \$393.60
Room 11, Public School, per
Miss Dolly Stark..... 2.77
\$396.37

BUSINESS LOCALS

3C A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

GOOD FRESH RHUBARB for
sale, 6 lbs. for 25c. Mrs. W. F. Sick.

STRAWBERRIES for preserving
now arriving daily at Purcell's.

FOR SALE—Dining room and kitchen furniture at a bargain. Apply Thursday evening at G. R. Anderson's, opposite printing office. j28p

HORSES WANTED—Good, young stock.—I. Herber.

GIRL WANTED at once for house work on farm. Wages \$15 per month. Apply at Pioneer Office. j5p

FOR SALE—A purebred Chester White Boar, 3 years old. Papers can be given. Apply S. E. Baughman, Didsbury, or N. E. 24, 31, 4, W. 5.

DAIRYMAN WANTED—A man qualified to milk 20 to 25 cows and to deliver milk to train with four-horse team; must be first class dry hand milker and good horseman. Wages \$50 per month. Apply Hayes Co. Ltd., Carstairs.

CABBAGE PLANTS for sale. Good, strong, healthy plants. Apply H. H. McCollm.

HAIL! HAIL! HAIL! The Home, The Excess, the Winnipeg Hail Insurance Companies. For prompt inspection, for satisfactory adjustment, and your money in hand a few days after loss is their secret of success. G. B. Sexsmith.

BULL FOR SALE—A purebred Holstein Bull 3 years old rising 4; write or phone T. A. Murphy, Westcott, for further particulars. Also Purebred Poland China boar.

THE OLD RELIABLE Dr. Mecklenburg, graduate optician. 32 years experience, 12 years in Alberta. Will personally be at the Rosebud Hotel on July 5th, at Olds Hotel on July 6th. I have no agents nor partners. Beware of imposters.

UNION BANK

OF CANADA

When will You Save if
you don't Save NOW?

Though your salary or income will no doubt increase, so will your expenses—and many find that the latter more than keep pace with the former. Now is the time to start a Reserve Fund—and the Savings Department of the Union Bank of Canada is the place to keep it.

Deposit the extra you have on hand now—you can open an account with any sum, down to one dollar—and draw interest on it.

DIDSBURY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager
Carstairs Branch—W. A. Stewart, Mgr.

W. S. Durrer

UNDERTAKER AND
EMBALMER

Residence Opposite Fire Hall

PHONE 15

DIDSBURY, -o- ALTA.



Experiences Count

Keeping poultry for eggs, to realize a profit and make a success, requires some experience; more, in fact, than most people imagine. Do not get the idea that all there is to it is getting some incubators and filling them with eggs and hatching them out in the spring and by fall have laying hens, and that, when eggs are high, you will be taking in some of the high prices that are quoted in the papers. That theory looks nice when you are not in the business.

Useful in Camp.—Explorers, surveyors, prospectors and hunters will find Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil very useful in camp. When the feet and legs are wet and cold it is well to rub them freely with the Oil and the result will be the prevention of pains in the muscles, and should a cut, or contusion, or sprain be sustained, nothing could be better as a dressing or lotion.

In the 15 years that copper has been mined in Alaska about 220,000,000 pounds have been produced.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Anzac Lieutenant—The Turks are as thick as peas. What shall we do?
Anzac Captain—Shell them, you idiot, shell them!—Tit Bits

No Girl Need Have a Blotched Face

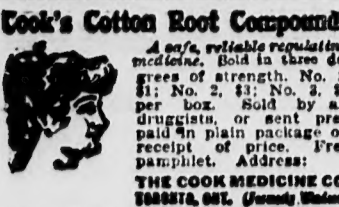
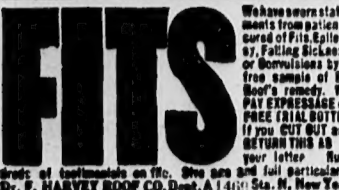
Whether it be in capturing the heart of man, or making her way through the world by the toil of her hands, a charming and pretty face gives any girl a big advantage. Poor complexion and rough, sallow skin are caused by blood disorders. The cure is simple. Just use Dr. Hamilton's Pills—a reliable family remedy that has for years been the foremost blood remedy in America. That soft glow will return to the cheeks, the eyes will brighten, appetite will improve, strength and endurance will come because sound health has been established. Get a 25c. box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills today. Sold everywhere.

The Modern Child

Sunday School Teacher—"Now children, what is the last thing you do before you go to bed at night?"
Bright Girl—Put the latch-key under the door-mat for mother."

Warts will render the prettiest hands unsightly. Clear the excrescences by using Holloway's Corn Cure, which acts thoroughly and painlessly.

Ho—I wonder why three-fourths of the typists in business offices are women? She—I think it is because men like to feel that there is at least one class of women whom they can dictate to!



W. N. U. 1109

The Spirit of Confidence

A Canadian officer formerly in a Canadian Government office, writes: "I had a stroll over the ground at the back of our trench, and an awful sight met my eyes, but a sight, unfortunately, I have looked upon before—the sight of a battlefield after the battle. The Huns were practically blown out of their position; the trenches had been smashed so that one could hardly recognize that they had been trenches; dug-outs were blown in, and there were signs that they held a good number of dead. The more I look at this position the Huns held the more I wonder how ever they were shifted, and I am more convinced that we can shift them from any position they hold."

LITTLE WORRIES IN THE HOME

It is These That Bring Wrinkles And Make Women Look Prematurely Old

Almost every woman at the head of a home meets daily many little worries in her household affairs. They may be too small to notice an hour afterwards, but it is these same constant little worries that effect the blood and nerves and make women look prematurely old. Their effect may be noticed in weak or nervous headaches, fickle appetite, pain in the back or side, sallow complexion and the coming of wrinkles, which every woman dreads. To those thus afflicted Dr. Williams' Pink Pills offer a speedy and certain cure; a restoration of color to the cheeks, brightness to the eye, a hearty appetite and a sense of freedom from weariness.

Among the thousands of Canadian women who have found new health through Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is Mrs. N. Worrall, Broughdaie, Ont., who says:—"After the birth of my second child I was so weak and run down that I was unable to do anything. The doctor said I had scarcely any blood in my body. I could not walk half a block without being completely exhausted and all the treatment of the doctor did not seem to help me. I called in another doctor, but with no better results. My feet and legs became frightfully swollen. I suffered with severe pains in my back and sides. I would be all day dragging around at my household work, and I was beginning to give up all hope of recovery. I had been urged to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but like many others, thought they could not help me when doctors had failed to do so, but after much urging I decided to try them. To my surprise in a few weeks I found myself getting better. I then gladly continued their use and found myself constantly growing stronger, and eventually able to do my house work without fatigue. I strongly advise every weak woman to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial."

You can get these Pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

War Veterans and Politics

Canada is expecting confidently that, with the return of peace veterans will control its politics, as veterans controlled the politics of the United States for a generation following the civil war, and is rather rejoicing in the prospect. It is coming to be the conviction in the Dominion that those who offered their all for the nation in time of war will be most capable of safeguarding its interests in time of peace. The thought is a creditable one, to say the least, and we believe that the hope behind it will not be disappointed.—Christian Science Monitor

Pills for Nervous Troubles.—The stomach is the centre of the nervous system, and when the stomach suspends healthy action the result is manifest in disturbances of the nerves. If allowed to persist, nervous debility, a dangerous ailment, may ensue. The first consideration is to restore the stomach to proper action, and there is no readier remedy for this than Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. Thousands can attest the virtue of these pills in curing nervous disorders.

Book Learning is Not All

It is a curious commentary on the quality of human understanding that so many writers should have laid so much emphasis upon the fact that Shakespeare's only "education" was secured within the walls of the Stratford grammar school. What a world of nonsense there is in the superstition that a knowledge of books means a knowledge of nature and mankind! How much more nonsense there is in the superstition that knowledge of nature and mankind cannot be secured except through the perusal of many books!—Outlook, New York.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

No Links For Golfers

A movement is on foot in Great Britain to do away with the golf links throughout the country till the war terminates. This is necessary, say the advocates, in order to economize horse and man. In some instances golf links are being planted with vegetables.

Old Gent—"Where were you born, my boy?" Boy—"In London, sir!" Old Gent—"What part?" Boy—"All of me, sir, 'cept my 'air and teeth. They was born in Birmingham and Leeds respectively."

Name New Station Petain

Junction of K. V. and C. P. R. Will Bear Historic Designation

In honor of the gallant French general who has been in command of the operations at Verdun during the terrific onslaughts delivered by the Germans, the junction point of the Kettle Valley Railway with the main line of the C. P. R., near the station of Hope, on the north side of the Fraser River, has been named Petain. The appellation appears in the new summer time schedules, which are now in the printer's hands, and will be issued shortly.

The new time tables will become effective on June 4th as previously announced. The junction point of the Kettle Valley branch of the latter road ends, has been designated Brodie as a compliment to H. W. Brodie, general passenger agent for the C. P. R.

Consoling—"What did you say your age was?" he remarked, between dances.

"Well, I didn't say," smartly returned the girl, "but I've just reached twenty-one."

"Is that so?" he returned, consolingly. "What detained you?"

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Hall's Catarrh Cure has been taken by catarrh sufferers for the past thirty-five years, and has become known as the most reliable remedy for Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces, expelling the poison from the blood and healing the diseased portions.

After you have taken Hall's Catarrh Cure for a short time you will see a great improvement in your general health. Start taking Hall's Catarrh Cure at once and get rid of catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

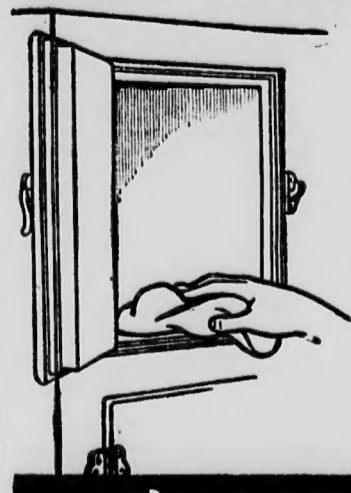
What Passed

Magistrate—"Describe what passed between you in the quarrel with your wife."

Accused—"The plates were regular dinner size, your worship, and the teapot had a broken spout."

A sanitary ice box prevents many illnesses—keep yours sanitary with

Old Dutch



Motor Busses as War Waggons

The defence of Verdun was planned and executed on the supposition that no railroads were available. Every move was by motor.

The artillery, big guns and little, which used to be drawn slowly into action behind weary horses, now dash up to their positions mounted bodily on rapid motortrucks. It is quite a common sight to see several batteries of 75's, caissons and guns, loaded upon high-horse-powered trucks, sailing down the road like a streak.

"I have just made the trip by army motor from Bar-le-Duc to the citadel," writes a war correspondent. "We passed hundreds upon hundreds of other motor-driven vehicles, ranging in size from the smallest motor-cycle or cycle-car to the trucks which every wheel is a driving wheel, and which can haul a house."

Touching Wood

Whenever my wife comes up behind me and pats my head, I know she's going to ask for money."

Alberta to be Big Dairy Producer

Alberta's cheese-making industry is making rapid strides.

Thirteen cheese factories turned out 372,693 lbs. of cheese, compared with 70,581 lbs. made in five factories during 1914. An interesting feature in connection with the cheese production is that 50 per cent. of the past season's output was manufactured in the city dairies of Calgary and Edmonton.

The creamery business of the province also made marked progress during the year, the creamery butter production being 7,400,000 lbs., compared with 5,450,000 lbs. for the previous year.

A Diplomat

Mrs. Exe—"You always have such wonderful success in getting people to come to your parties."

Mrs. Wye—"Oh, I always tell the men that it's not to be a dress up affair and the women that it is."

Hair combs with removable teeth that can be replaced when broken have been invented.

How the Blood Is Purified

By the Searching and Painstaking Work of Healthy Kidneys.

In its circulation through the body the blood not only carries nutrition to the cells and tissues, but also collects the waste material resulting from the breaking down of cells and tissues, the ashes left by the fire of life.

In due course the blood passes through the kidneys to be purified of these poisonous impurities, and these filtering organs extract each day about 50 ounces of liquids and 2 ounces of solids, 500 grains of urea and 10 grains of uric acid, the material which is found in rheumatic joints.

Sudden changes of temperature throw a great strain on the kidneys, but it is overeating and drinking that are the usual cause of trouble. In a vain effort to remove the excess of waste matter the kidneys break down, uric acid and other poisons are

left in the blood and the whole system is poisoned by impure blood.

Pains in the back and limbs, severe headaches, lumbago and rheumatism are the natural result. Hardening of the arteries, excessive blood pressure, weakening of the heart's action, Bright's disease may be anticipated unless prompt action is taken.

We like to think of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills as preventive treatment, for by their timely use you can readily prevent all these dreaded disorders. Unlike other medicines for kidney troubles, they awaken the action of liver and bowels as well as the kidneys, and thereby effect a prompt cleansing of the whole filtering and excretory systems.

There is no way by which the action of the kidneys can be so quickly aroused and the blood cleansed of impurities as by the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. It is therefore the greatest of blood purifiers and much sought for at this time of year, when everybody feels the need of a medicine to cleanse from the system the accumulation of poisonous matter.

One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Do not be talked into accepting a substitute. Imitations disappoint.

Dr. A.W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

Dr. Chase's Recipe Book, 1,000 selected recipes, sent free if you mention this paper.

HOW FRANCE IN VERDUN BATTLE WAS ASSISTED BY THE BRITISH

RELEASED FRENCH TROOPS FOR OTHER DUTIES

Aid Was None the Less Valuable for Being Indirect, This Fact Being Fully Appreciated in France—Eloquent Testimony Has Been Given in an Official French Document

H. Warner Allen, the representative of the British Press with the French Army, writes as follows:

France, both the France in the trenches and the France behind the lines, fully appreciates the assistance given by the British army during the battle of Verdun. Morally, it was no small encouragement to the French troops, who have fought so long and so heroically, to know how, by an effort unprecedented in the history of war, the British Expeditionary Force had swelled in numbers to the size of a great Continental army, and that they could count on the ungrudging support of their comrades and allies. Materially, it was an invaluable service that the British troops were able to relieve and release for other duties an entire French army that was holding one of the most difficult sectors of the front.

The aid given was none the less valuable for being indirect, and it is desirable, in the interests of historical truth, that certain unfounded reports should be contradicted. I am authorized to state that the announcement reported to have been made in the Australian Commonwealth Parliament, to the effect that a brigade of Australian heavy artillery was actually fighting at Verdun, is incorrect. Other rumors suggesting that British guns and British troops were actually taking part in the battle are equally without foundation. The British army has given far more assistance than could possibly have been afforded by such piecemeal aid, and the French people has been barred the way, to the Germans has remained entirely homogeneous. This fact is fully appreciated in France, and an eloquent testimony to the achievement of the British army is given by the following document, which will be published in the next number of the Bulletin des Armes, which may be regarded as the official organ of the French soldiers in the trenches:

On September 25, 1915, when the whole French army was waiting impatiently in Champagne and Artois, news arrived that the British army at the side of its French Allies, had gained a brilliant victory. In a few brief words it was announced to the troops: "The English have taken Loos. They have made their way into Hulluch. On a front of five miles, with a depth in places of two-and-a-half miles, they have carried the German trenches by storm. They have taken prisoners and guns."

In the French army there was a general outbreak of enthusiasm. The brotherhood of arms had been expressed in action. In close contact with the French, at the moment shaken by the Allied General Staff, the English had taken the offensive and vigorously driven their way into the enemy's lines. Their victory was a symbol and a promise. Everyone realized this, and rejoiced accordingly.

Weeks have passed since then, and the British army has never ceased making itself more and more feared by the Germans. The day has gone by when the enemy could pretend to mock at "the contemptible little army of Marshal French. Already in the Cambresis General French's soldiers had given the first proof of their valor. From Crevecoeur to Coulommiers they had taken their share in the victory of the Marne, and since those glorious marches what a long way they have gone and what progress they have made. For months, at the side of the French troops, the valiant soldiers of Great Britain have served their apprenticeship in modern war, and as they gained in experience so they increased in number. The 60,000 men of August, 1914, are today 250,000. The Expeditionary Force has become a formidable army. It has often been said that Time is fighting for the Allies, but none of them has he favored so greatly as the English.

It has become a commonplace to praise the organization, equipment, and auxiliary services of the British army. The striking figure of Tommy Atkins and his smart bearing have been lauded to the skies. With him the French have sung the chorus of "Tipperary," and perhaps in France too much emphasis has been laid on his picturesque side. There is, perhaps, a danger of it being forgotten that Tommy is a soldier in the most trying of wars, and that he fights as a soldier should!

It is a fact, and a natural fact, that these Englishmen, who are defending at their French comrades' side the civilization and the liberty of the world, enjoy games and exercise, and do not lose the taste for them in their cantonments behind the lines and even in the trenches. In face of the enemy, the Frenchman jokes and jests as he is always accustomed to. The Englishman plays football between the lines. This is a matter of temperament, on both have given their proofs on the field of battle. Ask the German infantry what they think of the warriors of Neuve Chapelle, Loos, or St. Eloi. The successes of the British army are sufficient evidence.

The list of these successes is a long one. They are composed of daily fights throughout twenty months of

war, of a thousand heroic and brilliant episodes, of victories like those of Loos, and of triumphs like those just won on the Ypres Canal at Comines and at St. Eloi.

The blood of British soldiers—soldiers of Great Britain and soldiers of the Colonies—has mingled everywhere with the blood of the French. At every opportunity the British army has proved its friendship and has only one desire—ever to do more for the common cause.

Turkey Must be Destroyed

No Guarantee of Safety in Europe With Turkey to Make Trouble

The first and most inevitable duty of the Allies in this war is to rid the world of Turkey; not of the Turks as individuals, but of Turkey as a State. Whatever else is left undone, this task must be performed thoroughly, not reluctantly or remorselessly, but in a spirit of strict and stern justice and as a measure of self-defence. There can never be any guarantee of safety in Europe with Turkey left to make trouble; so much Enver Bey has demonstrated in the most thorough manner, and for this he, too, shall have his reward when the war is over. If he should be so unfortunate as to survive the advent of peace.

The unpardonable sin of Turkey against humanity and civilization in this war has been that she has allowed herself to become the cat-paw of Germany in the latter's effort to realize her dream of world-wide domination. It was Germany's long-plotted, cold-blooded, deliberate purpose to take possession of Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, Armenia, Persia, and India in Asia, and of the whole of eastern Africa from the Isthmus of Suez to the Cape of Good Hope. To accomplish this the aid of Turkey was necessary, and it was secured. It was no part of Germany's purpose to reveal all this to Enver Bey, but he knows it by this time, as all other intelligent Turks know it. A million Armenians have been assassinated with fiendishness inconceivable and cruelties indescribable. The Turkish effort to arouse a "holy war" proved a failure, but it is necessary to make further attempts impossible, and the only effective precaution is to dissolve the Sultanate, to obliterate Turkey, and to outlaw the harem.

Germany will, after the war, remain a great power. What will become of Austria-Hungary is less definitely apparent, but also it is of less importance. Hungary may become an independent kingdom and Austria may become a Germanic State; all the more reason why Serbia should be made powerful by the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the absorption of Montenegro, and the acquisition of so much of Bulgaria as will make the latter harmless. Greece and Rumania should get what is due to them, and so far that obligation on the Allies amounts to very little. With the Balkan States arranged for, Constantinople in the possession of Russia, and the future of Asia Minor and Mesopotamia disposed of as might seem most expedient in the interest of a world-wide peace, Germany would be completely and hopelessly shut within her own territory. If this fate seems a hard one, it cannot be called unjust; it is merely the meris of history. Germany not only began the war as a means of securing world-wide domination, but she has prosecuted it in ways most likely to harden the hearts of the Allies who will be the dictators of the terms of her surrender.—Toronto Globe.

South Africans Charged in Stocking Feet

South Africans had their first engagement in the Western Desert a few weeks ago. A mixed force of Anzacs, Sikhs, and Yomanry moved out against a large enemy force composed of Senussi and Bedouin, in uniforms and officered by Germans and Turks. Rain and mud compelled the abandonment of wagons and motors, etc., half way.

The South Africans early suffered from rifle fire because of their stature, and also suffered from the excruciating heavy going, being unused to footwork. A hundred of them were sent back with sore feet, but on hearing the South African war cry they turned to right about, and with their boots in their hands charged back, taking part in the fight all day.

While returning footsore to camp all the South Africans refused lifts, though many were carrying their wounded and dead comrades. They were proud of their work, but longing for their horses.

Uncle Ernest (improving the shining hour)—And what do we do with the flesh of the whale?

Bobby—Eat it.

Uncle Ernest (sarcastically)—Oh, do we? And what do we do with the bones?

Bobby—Put 'em on the edge of the plate.

A Wireless Freak

Crippled Shackleton Ship Flashed News of Plight Over Nine Hundred Miles

The current number of The Wireless Press contains an article laudatory of the work of L. A. Hooke, the wireless operator on the auxiliary bark Aurora of the Shackleton Antarctic expedition, who sent the first tidings to the world of the plight of that vessel. The message, published on March 25, was made possible by a "freak" performance on the part of the wireless equipment of the Aurora. The message was received by the Naval Radio Station at Williamstown and the radio station at Melbourne, when the ship was at least five times more distant than the normal range of her transmitting equipment.

The Aurora which was the relief ship of the expedition, broke from her moorings in Ross Sea on May 6, 1915, and was adrift in the ice for ten months. The wireless equipment, a gift from the people of Sydney, Australia, had originally an effective transmitting radius of only 200 miles. A month before the ship started on her long drift, according to The Wireless Press, there were added twenty feet to the aerial masts of the Aurora.

As soon as the Aurora broke away from her moorings, Hooke endeavored to get in touch with the members of the marooned party ashore, hoping that they had been able to erect the receiving set landed previously, and it is just possible that the land party learned by these signals of the Aurora's ill fortune and were able to make the earliest possible provision against an unexpected twelve months on land.

The wireless Press records the expedients to which Hooke resorted in order to inform the world of the plight of the vessel. "On June 1, 1915," it says, "Hooke, basing his hopes on the fleeting possibilities of abnormal wireless conditions, commenced to call Australia, but without success. He attributed his total failure to electrical phenomena peculiar to the polar regions, and he made exhaustive experiments with all sorts of makeshifts in the hope of getting definite results. It is well, perhaps, for Hooke and his fellow adventurers that they did not know the real reason for their non-success, as the hopes of relief which buoyed them up until their return might have been shattered."

In the first place, the Commonwealth of Australia, in the interests of economy, had recalled the staff of the wireless station at Macquarie Island. This removed the first possibility of intercommunication with the little party drifting in the antarctic ice. Secondly, owing to military reasons, the transmitting apparatus at Awarua had been transported to a more distant place, so that had it been possible for the Aurora by a combination of favorable circumstances to send distress signals as far distant as New Zealand she would not have received any reply.

Hooke, however, stuck to his post. It was on July 22, 1915, that the Aurora was terribly crushed in the ice. The vessel was then 100 miles from land and 500 miles from the nearest food depot. Hooke again overhauled his apparatus, even to the extent of lowering and re-erecting his masts, in the hope that by so doing he might help those on shore and his fellows on what appeared to be a doomed ship. Night after night he sat in his cabin with the telephone receivers strapped around his head, straining to catch sounds which would tell of the world's knowledge of their fate and efforts at rescue. Twice he heard faint signals, on August 17 and 26, but they were unintelligible.

Then there came the blizzard. On September 15, 1915, the Aurora was dismasted, the wireless aerial going with the debris. Twice were new antennae devised by linking up the main mast with ice hummocks, but Macquarie Island remained silent—no one had been left to listen. At the end of February, with the ice breaking, the Aurora was freed to drift with her rudder broken.

But the wireless operator's story now changes from sadness to joy. On March 25, with a quadruple aerial eighty feet above deck, he succeeded in obtaining definite signals from stations in Tasmania and New Zealand, 990 miles distant. Then followed the message which startled the globe. This message was transmitted 900 miles with an apparatus normally suitable for about 200 miles radius, and eclipsed for a day at least the interest in the great world war. Hooke admits that navigation was greatly assisted on the return journey by the time and other signals received by him from the New Zealand stations.

The Unbeatable Factor

Scold Great Britain by all means; but oh brethren, try to do it with intelligence. Better in this war, is she? You will find, judge, that she is not only unbeaten, but unbeatable. Called upon to be all things to all men and Nations to Germany, she has slipped up in some particulars, but she is not only going still, but going strong, and she is today the one unbeatable factor in the allied combination.—From the New York Life

What Passed

Magistrate—"Describe what passed between you in the quarrel with your wife."

Accused—"The plates were regular dinner size, your worship, and the teapot had a broken spout."

CAN BE NO HALF MEASURES IN DEALING WITH THE GERMANS

ADVOCATES OF PREMATURE PEACE DENOUNCED

Premier Hughes of Australia says That Everything is at Stake In This War, and That There Can be no Peace Until the Treacherous Nation of Germany is Beaten

A Fatal Mistake

German Aviator Lands in British Lines and Machine of the Latest Type Was Captured

A unique incident occurred when for the first time during the war so far as is known, an aeroplane mistook a hostile aerodrome for its own.

Through the morning mist the aviators at one of the British aerodromes saw a German machine circling as if it were about to descend. Without interfering with its movements, thinking that it had lost its bearings they watched it come lower until it finally swept past and came to a rest.

The German aviator and his pilot saw their mistake too late when figures in khaki came running up and they realized that they were prisoners. The captured machine was a new one of the latest type.

The great aerial activity of these days has brought forth many daring deeds and there have been numerous narrow escapes. One British machine was struck by anti-aircraft gun shell which passed through the body of the aeroplane under the feet of the pilot, the shell exploding without harming the engine. All the aviator felt was a lurch and he went on his way.

Another British aviator pursuing a German machine toward the earth found that his control power was not working and he descended to a road inside the German lines. The shock of landing righted the lever, and he rose successfully, turning his machine gun, before returning, on the German aviator and his pilot, who had left their machine after making a landing. The British aviators then returned safely to their own lines.

Prohibition in Denver

Lack of Whiskey Does Not Kill a City Very Quickly

Denver under prohibition! The very idea is a startling one, and when Colorado went dry on January 1, 1916, the "wets" freely predicted the utter ruin of business, and even some of the "drys" wondered how Denver would stand it. But nearly four months have gone, and the business men of Denver are beginning to realize that they are not dead yet, and some of them are even hopeful of surviving for some time to come. Here are a few of the facts. The Gas and Electric Light Co. had prophesied a drop of \$15,000 a month, but instead the very first month showed a gain of \$10,000. The banks also had been afraid of the dry spell, but the first month gave them 2,000 new deposits which aggregated \$757,000. The department stores report that their collections are just 24 per cent. ahead of a year ago. There has been, however, quite a heavy slump reported by the pawnshops. Prohibition appears to be distinctly unfavorable to them, and it also hits the undertakers rather a hard blow. The Italian Methodist Episcopal mission has also been affected. This mission had been furnishing free meals for 150 poor children, and since prohibition went into force they have not been able to find the poor children. They now eat at home. In building permits for February, Denver showed an increase of 185 per cent. over last year, while the average increase for 142 leading United States cities was only 21 per cent. Evidently the lack of whiskey does not kill a city very rapidly.—From an Exchange.

Shakespeare's Popularity

If the test of popularity is the store set upon greatness by the number of books printed relating to a man, then the number of sets of Shakespeare's books placed upon the market—800,000—settles his pre-eminence in that respect as well as in many others. Allowing seven volumes to each set that would bring up the figure to 5,600,000.

This number is ten times that of the total number of books housed in the Bodleian Library and not far short of double the British Museum total, which is steadily increasing at the rate of 100,000 volumes each year.

The British Museum library catalogue, by the way, contains nearly 5,000 entries relating to Shakespeare, and the collection of Shakespeareana on its shelves exceeds 20,000 separate books.

To Relieve Congestion

Two unusual measures have been under consideration by the Legislature of Massachusetts. One provides for an appropriation for homesteads or small houses with plots of ground for mechanics, laborers and other persons in the suburbs of cities and towns. The other bill authorizes any city to acquire land for the purpose of teaching agriculture to its inhabitants, including school children, adults and family groups.

"Dad, what's a symposium?" "It's a sort of meeting, my boy, so called because a lot of simpletons usually pose at it."

In a speech delivered at Edinburgh, Premier Hughes of Australia said:

After nearly two years of war the end is not yet in sight, but yet there exist in our country some people to whom the war has taught very little. How does the war go today? Are we marching steadily and surely to the point when we shall wrest the sceptre from the grasp of the military despotism which has for 40 years menaced the civilization of Europe and has vowed our destruction?

I wish I could say that I thought that in a little while all would be well, that our arms would be speedily crowned with victory, but in face of the facts, as far as I know them, I cannot do so. I believe, however, as firmly as it is possible for a man to believe, that it is impossible that Germany should win this war. But unless we marshal all the resources of the empire, decisive victory will not be ours. There can be, and must be, no half-measures at such a crisis as this. There are men who speak of peace, who urge that it is the bounden duty of the British people to make peace before Germany is defeated. In the words of one spokesman, it is said there is nothing that now divides England and Germany worthy of the sacrifice of a single human life. I confess that when I think of a man boasting of British blood in his veins who dares utter such a sentiment it fills me with anger and nausea.

Nothing, forsooth, dividing England and Germany worth the sacrifice of a single human life? Why, everything divides us. The gulf between Heaven and Hell is not wider than the gulf that stands between England and Germany. What a confession of decadent utility is laid bare in these words. Thank God, the virus of degeneracy has not eaten into the vitals of this nation, but there are some excrecences which, assuming an importance they do not deserve, would wish the world to think that such sentiments as these are representative of the public opinion of Britain today. No principle at stake? Is it nothing that Germany stands upon the very entrails of Belgium, amidst the smoldering ruins of the great architectural monuments of civilization amongst outraged women and children? Is it nothing that she should roam the seas as a bloody-minded pirate, sending innocent non-combatants to the bottom of the sea without warning?

Not only government, but civilization itself is at stake. Our national independence is at stake, our economic welfare is at stake, everything is at stake—everything, spiritual, moral and material for which we as a people stand. The teachings of history, the lessons of experience, cannot move such men as those of whom I complain, neither can any appeal to patriotism, of which they are incapable, for patriotism is the inherent gift of virile and resolute men, not of those who are pallid, feeble, and sickly. The thing in which they wrap themselves is the measure of their own amoral souls. They call it internationalism, but it is in fact the sickly and pallid reflection of their own temperament and nature. Thank God the number of such men is insignificant, it is well they should be told plainly and that the world should know that such sentiments are contemptible to the minds of free people, and that we will never lay down our arms until German military despotism is crushed.

Are we to be told we are so decadent and powerless that we must make terms with Germany, that we are to clasp our brother German by the hand and call him "kamarade"? He who has approached us with the left hand of fellowship, all the while holding a stiletto behind his back to give us a treacherous blow at the first opportunity? He whose fingers drip with blood of the innocents, befouled with every cruel and cowardly outrage? I hope to God the day will never come when we shall so forget our manhood. The conduct of Germany has driven even America to issue an ultimatum. Peace now would mean not only our national degradation and our economic ruin, but we should be giving up everything and receiving nothing. There can be no peace until this hypocritical, treacherous and barbarous nation of Germany has been beaten to its knees. (Cheers.)

Beating Germany

An American neutral authority tells us that a "special correspondent" of the strongest Teutonic prejudices wired an American newspaper from Berlin the other day that \$100 in American money would buy 528 marks in that city. The normal price of \$100 is a shade over 420 marks. Right in the Kaiser's capital, therefore, the Kaiser's money was at a discount of more than 20 per cent.—Winnipeg Tribune.

Tom—When you proposed to her I suppose she said, "This is so sudden."

Pick—No; she was honest and said, "This suspense has been terrible."—Boston Transcript.

Brought Home To Germany

British Blockade is Mild Compared to the Siege of Paris

Germany's vehement protest against what she describes as the "inhumanity" of the British blockade must be taken with a grain of salt. The suggestion conveyed in the German reply to the Washington note that the British blockade is something new in military history, and that its effects are unprecedented in their harsh discrimination against women and children, will not deceive anyone who remembers the treatment meted out to the French in the war of 1870. Paris, at the end of the siege, succumbed to the starvation policy put in force by the German army. In demanding the relaxation of the British blockade Germany cannot be ignorant of the effects of her starvation policy upon Paris nearly half a century ago.

One appalling result of the siege of Paris was an increase in the average weekly death rate among the civilian population from eight hundred to five thousand. In other words, four thousand non-combatants died in one week from the effects of starvation. Mortality was so great that very few people are living in France today who were born in Paris during that siege. Nearly all the children born during that period died in infancy, slaughtered as surely by the German military policy as if they had been shot down by the guns. So mercilessly did Germany carry out the blockade of Paris that she refused the request, put forward during an armistice at the beginning of November, 1870, for the entry of a small amount of food, so that if peace negotiations failed the city would not be in a worse condition than at the time of the inception of these negotiations. Germany flatly refused to allow a morsel of food to enter the city during this lull in the fighting. It is also worthy of note that during the whole of the siege, which lasted 132 days, the Germans relied solely upon the starvation of the citizens for the reduction of Paris. No attempt was made by them during this time to attack the French lines.

Germany under the British blockade is in a much better position than Paris was in 1870-71. Germany has large agricultural areas to draw upon for supplies, not only within her own borders but also in the territories occupied at the beginning of the war. What Germany really demands is the right to exceptional treatment, which, in this war as in 1870, she denies to those with whom she is at war.—Toronto Globe.

Marks of Identification

Characteristic Marks by Which we Are Each Best Known

A story with a good lesson in it is related about Sir Bartle Frere, the noted traveller and soldier. Once when returning from Africa to visit his home, a "footman" who had never seen him was ordered to go to the railway station to meet him. In giving some mark of identification his mother said, "Look out for a man helping someone else, that is sure to be Sir Bartle."

The footman went his way. The train arrived, and the faces of the passengers were eagerly scanned. It looked as if there would be a disappointment. But just at last the footman noticed a man helping an invalid alight from the train. Approaching the man the servant said, "Sir Bartle Frere?"

"Yes," said the unassuming general, "I'll come to the carriage as soon as I can."

There is some characteristic or mark by which we are each best known. What is it? Is it a worthy one? Is it a kindly trait, or otherwise? Do we bludgeon our traits or wear them in modest self-respect?

Some one has truly said, "The good man is he who works continually in well doing, to whom well doing is as his natural existence, awakening no astonishment requiring no commentary." "Shakespeare takes no airs for writing Hamlet," says Carlyle.

This generation needs to learn the art of self-forgetfulness in good works. Goodness at its best is all unconscious of itself.

Distance of Markets

From a study of 650 farms in Johnson county of that state, the Missouri Experimental station concludes that location is more important than crop yield as a factor in land values. Here are the figures: Seventy-nine farms within two miles of market averaged in value \$78.70 per acre; 183 farms, two to four miles from market, \$70.20 per acre; 126 farms, four to six miles from market, \$60.90; 113 farms, six to eight miles from market, averaged \$58.20. An unmentioned but important factor is condition of the roads. Were these farms located on hard roads or on dirt roads inclined to be heavy in wet seasons. Most folks would rather like six miles out on a permanent hard road than only half as far on a muddy road. Let us have more light on this interesting question.—Farmer's Review.

Landlady—That new boarder is either a married man or a widower. Pretty Daughter—Why, ma he says he is a bachelor.

Landlady—Well, I don't believe it. When he opens his pocketbook to pay his board he always turns his back to me.

Wireless telephones are being used successfully in an English coal mine.

Who Owns the Mastodon

Nice Legal Point to be Decided by Tennessee Courts

Tennessee's courts are struggling over the issue between rival claimants for the bones of a mastodon. They were found by two boys who were trapping on the farm of a neighbor, and they obtained the aid of their father to help exhumate as much as possible of the prize. The farm owner replevined the bones, and the discoverers appealed against the decision. By a principle about as old in law as the mastodon is in biology, the owner of land owns everything within a pyramid with its apex at the centre of the earth and its base at the utmost bounds of the universe. The area described in his title deed is the plane cutting this pyramid at the surface of the earth. He owns the ancient vegetation compressed into coal and the buried remains of animal life that may have fed on it. He also owns the atmosphere and the meteors that fall from beyond the clouds. This principle decided a case in the State of Iowa in the eighties. A man who saw a meteor fall dug it up and sold it to the directors of a museum. The owner of the land took legal action, and although the finder and the money had disappeared the plaintiff won, and the directors were forced to pay again for the meteor.

This and similar cases have been cited to show that even if efficiency reaches an ideal that equals the falling of all good and necessary things from the clouds it cannot benefit anybody who does not own space. The meteor represented food and clothing to the man who saw it fall and dug it out, but his gains were illegal and fraudulent. The multiplying of productive power by efficiency and the improvement of labor-saving machinery corresponds economically to the falling of products from the clouds, and the economic results are the same. Stuart M. questioned if labor-saving machinery had ever shortened the daily toil of a human being. It is strange he did not discern the cause. Some of his critics say he did, but hesitated to make it known. Now that social service is to pass into the hands of instructed students there is a possibility of the always potent cause of the necessity for such service being intelligently elucidated.—Toronto Globe.

Where the West Begins

Port Arthur and Fort William at the Gateway

Canadians are perfectly clear as to what they mean when they speak of The East and The West. They regard Port Arthur and Fort William rightly as the gateway of The West. These cities are western in everything, but their political tie with a province which is largely eastern. The eastern Ontario man so views them. Eastern Canadians, when they arrive here know and feel that they are in The West. We are more closely knit with Manitoba than with any other province in most relationships. The churches here are allied with Manitoba in their presbyteries and conferences. The Port Arthur Daily News-Chronicle, to give another example, is a member of the Western Associated Press. Distance is another important factor. Winnipeg is only a night's journey; Toronto over a day and a night. The largest grain elevators in the world testify that these cities are economically a part of the West. Port Arthur and Fort William owe their birth and their growth to the West, and their future is bound up with the western progress. They aim to be a great manufacturing centre for the country from Lake Superior to the Pacific—in fact, the West would be their only market. Their faces are turned toward the new Canada, not toward the old. The West begins and ends at the Head of the Lakes.—Port Arthur News Chronicle.

Steel Helmets

Have Been Proven to be of Great Advantage as a Means of Protection

When an officer jumped down from the gallery on to the floor of the house of commons about ten days ago to make a dramatic appeal for steel headpieces for our troops most people probably dismissed the incident quickly, not having any means of knowing what substance there was in the demand. That the need should be satisfied, if it still exists, is obviously of first-rate importance, and we see that war correspondents at the front state that it is actually a very urgent one. The French commanders were quick to realize the rather obvious advantages of a steel protection for the heads of their troops, and after a series of tests the whole army has been supplied with a helmet which is not only serviceable but handsome.

It is officially stated that the number of casualties has thus been reduced 10 per cent. or more. We, too, have been experimenting, it seems; but so far we have only succeeded in producing an ugly, clumsy headpiece which is too heavy to become at all popular with the men in the trenches. There is also the spirit of rather foolishly disdain of protection to be conquered; but experience will overcome this, and meanwhile the wearing of steel helmets ought to be enforced as rigorously as that of anti-gas masks. Their production in large quantities ought to be a comparatively simple matter, and it should be put through before the spring offensives begin.—From the Manchester Guardian.

Save the Potato Crop

Neglect of Treatment Causes Heavy Annual Loss

From 1905 to 1915 the average annual yield of potatoes in Canada was 78,405,000 bushels, constituting one of our important field crops. The annual yield, however, is greatly lessened by the ravages of diseases and insects. The season of 1915 was admittedly one of the worst in years for late blight, and the Botanical Division of the Central Experimental Farm observes that, in one small province of Canada, the loss from this disease amounted to about 2,000,000 bushels, not including loss in storage.

Potato diseases may be controlled in different ways; some by spraying, some by seed treatment and some by seed selection. For early and late blight, and for flea beetles, Bordeaux mixture is very effective. By adding poison to this mixture the Colorado potato beetle is also kept in check. Numerous experiments have been made which demonstrate clearly the practical value of spraying with Bordeaux mixture. At the Vermont Agriculture Experiment Station experiments have been conducted for many years. Over a period of eighteen years the yield on the sprayed area averaged 271 bushels per acre, while the unsprayed gave only 159 bushels per acre for the same period. The lowest gain from spraying was 26 per cent, while the average was 92 per cent. This evidence should be sufficient to convince every farmer that it pays to spray. It does not cost much and is not so troublesome as many imagine. If you have not full directions at hand, write now to the nearest Experimental Farm or the Central Farm at Ottawa, and you will receive complete instructions regarding making and applying Bordeaux mixture.—F. C. N.

Light Horse Prospects

When peace comes, and the large number of officers that have been created return to civil life, they will doubtless continue their equestrianism. Therefore horse-back riding promises to become the vogue. Such sports as hunting and polo playing will receive an immense impetus and with them horse shows will return to greater favor than ever. In addition, the history of the horse proves that after every eruption of other means of street and road travel he has ultimately returned to his own. An alleged horseless age came in with the bicycle. It has come back again with the automobile and traction power. As in the two first cases so in the last instance, the horse will return. Possibly not to the same extent or exactly for the same purposes, but he will be restored for the reasons, among others, that men with vitality in their veins like to handle and control living things, because of the sportmanship he makes possible, because of the exhilaration he affords in freedom and daring and because of his spectacular character in the show ring.—Dominion Government bulletin.

It is alleged that not long ago the French military authorities expressed a desire to award a decoration to thirty British non-coms., and privates for bravery on the field. When the detachment of heroes paraded before General Joffre, he was somewhat surprised to note that it numbered thirty-five. However, he was too polite to raise any objection, and the ceremony proceeded.

The fact was afterwards brought out—though not so far communicated to the French military authorities—that our own War Office had inadvertently sent forward, instead of the men to be decorated, a batch that had been scheduled for vaccination.

Denmark's Dairy Industry

A High and Uniform Quality of Butter Cause of Success

Denmark makes an almost absolutely uniform quality of butter, and that quality is high. The volume of product also runs almost uniform throughout the year.

These two facts explain why it is that before the war Denmark supplied three-fifths of the butter imported into England, and twice as much as Australia, which came next, provided.

Denmark is an importer of butter, or its equivalent, as well as an exporter. Danish farmers import inferior Swedish butter, inferior in reputation at least, for use at home, and sell their higher-priced product in the English market. They also import margarine as a substitute for butter in home consumption.

In the five years ending with 1885 Denmark's export of butter or its equivalent in milk and cream, in excess of imports, averaged 25,690,000 lbs. In 1913 her exports in excess of imports amounted to 216,920,000 lbs.

Part of this increase in exports is due to an increase from 898,700 in the number of cows kept in 1881 to 1,310,268 in 1914. Part is due to the fact that the average production per cow jumped from 3,850 lbs. of milk in 1888 to 5,800 in 1913.

With the increase in dairy output there has been an advance in bacon production as well. In the five years ending with 1885 the average value of the exports of hog products from Denmark was \$7,340,000. In 1913 the value of such exports was \$42,900,000.

Co-operation, as applied to both dairying and bacon production, lies at the foundation of Denmark's remarkable progress in both these lines.

Busybodies in society are worrying themselves over the matrimonial prospects of the Prince of Wales, who became of age at his last birthday.

One thing considered to be certain is that there will be no announcement of his engagement until the end of the war. The prince is now serving in the British army in Egypt.

Although the bride of the heir to the throne has not been selected, it is practically certain that she will be a Russian princess. The war has completely disrupted what is said to have been privately settled arrangement of an alliance with a princess of the ruling house of Roumania.

The final choice of a bride for the prince, it is believed in social circles here, is between the niece of the Czar, who has been with Queen Alexandra so much that in opinions and tastes she is virtually an English girl, and her cousin, the Czar's second daughter, the Grand Duchess Tatiana.

The Grand Duchess has been the guest of King George and Queen Mary on several occasions, and speaks English perfectly. She is perhaps stronger in character than her cousin. She is also a skilled horse-woman and is an exceedingly graceful dancer.

By royal decree the daylight saving plan has been adopted in Sweden. It will be effective from May 15 to Sept. 30. The Danish parliament has also empowered the government to follow the other Scandinavian countries in their daylight saving measures.

Tramp—Please, mum, I'm a Belgian refugee.

Lady—Are you? Mention a town in Belgium.

Tramp (cogitating a moment)—I would mum, but they have all been destroyed.

That it has coal enough to last eight centuries is the claim of Newcastle, England.

Watch Your Cows

Guessing at a Cow's Production and Profit is Risky

Today the prudent farmer hardly dreams of planting seed grain without testing it. He realizes there is on deposit in the Bank of Nature a huge sum of money, much of which may be his if elementary rules are followed in seeding and cultivating.

The verage dairyman with twenty cows may reasonably expect as his share of nature's hoard a yearly income of two thousand dollars if the resultant crops are marketed through suitable cows. But can the unselected, untested cow be expected to take a prominent part in that annual distribution of nature's wealth? She may be fed and cared for to the best of her owner's ability, but there seems to be a loose end if he does not turn round and test her, determine her ability to turn the vast deposits in nature's bank into a round nine thousand pounds of milk and leave a clear profit if milk fetches one-twenty a hundred.

Just guessing at seed vitality and power to grow is queer work; guessing at a cow's production and profit is risky and unnecessary. It is very risky because many a dairyman is deceived without the use of scales and test, quite unnecessary because the dairy division at Ottawa supplies free of charge, milk record forms. Write for them, either the three day per month or the daily kind, with a herd record book. Their use gives certainty. Test your cows, there is money in it.

Free Scholarships

Four Years' Free Tuition is Offered by the C. P. R. to Apprentices and Other Employees

Mr. George Bury, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific announces, in a special circular, that two free scholarships, covering four years' tuition in the Faculty of Applied Science in McGill University, are offered to apprentices and other employees enrolled on the permanent staff of the said company, and under 21 years of age, and to minor sons of employees, the same being subject to competitive examination.

The competitive examination will be held at the university, Montreal, and at other centres throughout Canada, in June, 1916. The candidates making the highest average and complying with the requirements of admission will be awarded the scholarships and have the option of taking a course in any department of applied science.

The scholarship will be renewed from year to year, a cover a period not exceeding four years, if, at the close of each session, the holder thereof is entitled, under the rules, to full standing in the next higher year. In case a scholarship holder finds it necessary to interrupt his course for a year or more, notice must be given at the close of the session to the railway company and to the head of the railway department of the university, in order that the scholarship may be open to other applicants.

In order to establish prior claim to the next available scholarship, notice of the student's intended return must be given to the railway company and the head of the railway department not later than January 1st preceding the opening of the session in which such scholarships will be available. Applications for certificates entitling eligible persons to enter the competition should be addressed to Mr. C. H. Buell, staff registrar and secretary pension department, Montreal.

His Best Girl

Writing from a hospital at the front, a correspondent says:—

"You find many of the boys who are down at the rest camp suffering from strain, and they look rather depressed. I found it very interesting to go about having talks with these boys and getting them to tell me all their troubles. After a chat it is wonderful how bright some of them become. One night I was chatting with two lads, and as they got more and more confidential one of them pulled out two photographs and asked me which of them I liked best. I looked at the photographs and said I thought they were both extremely nice young ladies, for I felt I was treading on dangerous ground. Being pressed, however, for a decision, I eventually said I thought I preferred that one (handing the boy the picture). 'Why, hang it all, he has chosen my sister,' remarked the youth with an injured air.

"In spite of this little slip I encouraged the other lad to show me his photographs. He was very reluctant, but eventually produced his wallet, and, taking out a photograph, he held it out to me, saying, 'There's my old girl, and she is the best in the world.' It was the photograph of an elderly, sweet-faced lady—his mother."

At a fancy dress ball for children a policeman stationed at the door was instructed not to admit any adult.

An excited woman came running up to the door and demanded admission. "I'm sorry, mum," replied the policeman "but I can't let anyone in but children."

"But my child is dressed as a butterfly," exclaimed the woman, "and has forgotten her wings."

"Can't help it," replied the policeman, "orders are orders; you'll have to let her go as a caterpillar."—Tit Bits.

Jones—How's your mother-in-law? Stacey—She's improving slowly. Jones—Well, I'm glad to hear that.

Forest Destruction in Canada



The Amateur Camper: "You certainly take a lot of trouble to put out a camp fire!" The Guide: "Better to take the trouble now than burn down ten miles of camping sites. Only a greenhorn nowadays fools with fire in a forest."

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U. S. Points: \$1.50 per year

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In three days the new liquor act goes into force and the hotels, or those of them that do not close up, will start in under a new system without the bars. No doubt those who stay open will have to charge more for their accommodation and equally, no doubt, the general public whose actions in voting for prohibition caused the same to be put into effect will have, or should have, no objections to paying for increased cost of hotel accommodation when it is considered that those who stay in the hotel business have to depend entirely upon receipts for board and rooms instead of upon the liquor trade to keep these places going. But the public also has a right to expect that the hotels should provide good accommodation.

The hotel situation as it exists in Didsbury at present is uncertain. Rumours are prevalent that this house will be closed up tight on July 1st and consequently if this is true Didsbury will be without hotel accommodation at that time. It will be admitted that if this is the case it will cause considerable inconvenience for a time until arrangements can be made to accommodate the travelling public. However, there is not much doubt that if this house was run to meet the wishes of the public after the first of July it could eventually be made a paying proposition, because it is not only one of the best appointed hotels in any small town in the province but also because it is the only one in the town and a good many people would patronize it after the liquor is dispensed with who will not do so now.

Birth

RODNEY—To Mr. and Mrs. Ed Rodney, on Wednesday, June 7th, 1916, a son.

Women's Institute Meeting

The regular meeting of the Didsbury Women's Institute was held at the home of Mrs. Geo. Smith last week. A goodly number being present. The meeting was opened by the singing of "The Maple Leaf Forever," followed by prayer. A paper was then read by Mrs. H. W. Chambers, entitled "The Bureau of Social Reform," which was very good. Mrs. Bicknell, the President, then read a paper on Neglected Children which was instructive to all. A discussion on the work which has been done in the cemetery was carried on, Mr. Moyle, one of the trustees was present to tell of the work already done and to find out what was the opinion of the Institute in regards to the work already done. A vote was taken which settled in favor of level cultivation, which has already been started. Mrs. Deadrick gave a very interesting paper on "What we have to be thankful for." Many splendid thoughts were presented to us in this paper showing us the very many things we have to be thankful for especially at this time. Mrs. Reiber then read a paper on the "Value of true neighborliness." This paper brought out many good ideas of neighborliness in most of our minds which were perhaps being neglected by other seemingly more important matters. A special meeting is to be held at

the home of Mr. Chambers to arrange the programme for the remainder of the year.

At the close of the meeting a collection amounting to \$3.40 was taken for the Belgian Relief Fund, also quite a lot of Red Cross work is being done by the Institute.

The meeting was closed as usual.

PICNIC

and Lawn Social

In Aid of the

RED CROSS FUND

To be held at R. A. KEMBRY'S Place, on S. W. 22-32-5, near Har-mattan and Westerdale

Wednesday, July 12th

at 1 o'clock

GAMES:

Tennis, Bowls, Croquet, Baseball, Etc. Races and other Sports, Rummage Sale Good Musical Programme Refreshments of all Kinds

DANCE ON THE LAWN IN THE EVENING

LADIES! please bring BASKETS; also ARTICLES for SALE

Gentlemen, 25c; Dancing, 50c EVERYBODY WELCOME

PAY WHEN YOU GRADUATE

Our pay-when-you-get-a-position plan speaks of our unbounded confidence in our ability to place all our graduates in good positions. No other school offers it. Such is the demand for Garbutt graduates we can and do. During May alone we had forty-four requests for stenographers and bookkeepers. Write to the principal, F. G. Garbutt, for information concerning this credit plan before it is withdrawn. Whether for cash or credit it pays to attend the best school.

GARBUTT BUSINESS COLLEGE



Take One Tonight

—if you feel bilious, "headachy" and irritable— for that's a sign your liver is out of order. Your food is not digesting—it stays in the stomach a sour, fermented mass, poisoning the system. Just take a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets—they make the liver do its work—they cleanse and sweeten the stomach and tone the whole digestive system. You'll feel fine in the morning. At all druggists, etc., or by mail from Chamberlain Medicine Company, Toronto 14

CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS

THE BIGGEST BARGAINS YET

HOLIDAY SPECIALS FOR THE WEEK END

BIG REDUCTIONS IN DRY GOODS AND MEN'S FURNISHINGS FOR THURSDAY AND FRIDAY OF THIS WEEK

A real bargain---10 "only" Men's Suits, reg. \$15.00, reduced to \$10.00 each

Men's Shirts, Values up to \$2.50, reduced to \$1.00

Men's Summer Underwear, EXTRA VALUE 90c PER SUIT

Men's Suspenders, reg. 60c per pair, reduced to 35c

Children's Straw Hats, PRICES 50c to \$1.50 FROM

Ladies Summer Underwear, prices from 15c to \$1.25

Ladies Wash Skirts, prices from \$2 to \$3

EXTRA SPECIAL---We have just received a shipment of LADIES WAISTS, which we are putting on sale for the week end at \$1.00 each

We sell the famous "BIAS FILLED" CORSETS, at prices ranging from, per pair \$1.25 to \$3

PRESERVE YOUR STRAWBERRIES NOW

The B. C. Berries are in, and the season will be short

Our stock of FRESH FRUITS and VEGETABLES arrives fresh daily

With each Grocery Order of \$2.00 "on Friday only" we will give free, 25c worth of fire works

Our patrons will oblige us greatly by getting orders for delivery in before 11 a.m. and 5 p.m., which will give us time to make delivery before noon—and six o'clock in the evening.

WILLIAMS & LITTLE, - Didsbury

Canada Today---A Journey of Enquiry

(By William Maxwell, in the London Daily Mail)

I HAVE now visited Canada five times in ten years. This time I entered Canada from the west and came from the Pacific to the Atlantic. I passed through vast areas of newly opened territory and through those parts that have attracted many farmers from the United States. Amazing changes have taken place in ten years in the west and middle west.

These changes in the aspect of the country I shall refer to very briefly, for it is not my intention to write emigration articles, or, as they say in the United States, to "boost" Canada. The opinions of the people and the tendencies of policy as they affect the Dominion and the future of the Empire are my sole concern. I have tried to set down these opinions and tendencies without fear or favor and without any spirit of partisanship. If I have found some difficulties in the way of imperial progress I am not in the least doubtful that they will be overcome. Canada will find the right solution in time. But there is need for patience. The Empire, as I was often told in Canada, is too youthful and vigorous to die of exposure in a night. There is need for forbearance. Canada has doubts and prejudices and interests that demand cautious treatment. There is need also for education. For, in Canada, as in this country, there are still people who have to be taught that Imperial Federation is not a midsummer dream but a reality toward which events are tending.

To make a united Empire we must have, according to the general opinion, both a tariff union and a war union. We are still remote from the tariff union, but some progress has been made toward a war union. To the military defenses for which the Dominion is responsible has been added lately the nucleus of a fleet for the protection of her coasts. Critics describe it as a separatist squadron, and denounce the Canadian Government for not having made a direct contribution in ships or money to the Imperial navy.

In time of peace, it is true, the Canadian navy remains under the absolute control of the Canadian Government. But the law provides that in emergencies the Governor-General in Council may mobilize the naval forces of the Dominion and place them at the service of the Sovereign, on condition that Parliament is convened without delay. That Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in framing this law, was moved by no unpatriotic reservations is manifest from his declaration in Parliament: "When Great Britain is at war, Canada is at war."

What was it, then, that induced Sir Wilfrid Laurier to create a separatist navy and to hedge it about with seeming restrictions? It was because, like other Prime Ministers, he has to serve two masters and has to choose the line of least resistance. Had Sir Wilfrid Laurier proposed a subsidy in ships or money to the Imperial navy he would have been accused of making Canada pay tribute to Great Britain. Had he proposed to place the Canadian navy under the control of the British Admiralty he would have been accused of sacrificing the national independence of Canada. After his habit, Sir Wilfrid Laurier took the middle course, and, according to his adversaries, commended his navy to Quebec on the ground that it would not help the Empire, and to Ontario on the ground that it was Imperialistic. That he had reason for caution will be readily acknowledged by any one who has heard even the echo of the controversy that has raged in Canada and threatens to revive racial antagonisms of the most dangerous kind.

For fourteen years the Liberals of Canada, led by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, have been in power—a period long enough to exasperate opponents into setting the house on fire in the hope of evicting Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues. This is what happened at the election in Drummond and Arthabaska—the home of Sir Wilfrid Laurier—where the Conservatives and Nationalists united to defeat the Liberal candidate. Both Conservatives and Nationalists took common ground in opposing the naval policy of the Government. But between these electing allies was a radical difference in principle, as their votes in the Parliament in Ottawa have since shown. The Conservative party has every desire to strengthen the Imperial bond and to contribute to the defence of the Empire; it stands for an Imperial, as opposed to a separatist, naval policy. Nationalists, on the contrary, are hostile to every form of Imperialism, and reject any naval or military policy that might involve Canada in the defence of the Empire.

This is the fundamental difference that must be kept in mind when considering the attitude of Canadian Conservatives toward the Dominion Government's naval policy. It is a difference in method rather than in principle. The Nationalist attitude, though cloaked in a demand for a direct appeal to the people, is one of uncompromising opposition to the principle as well as to the method. They have roused, as I shall show, every force that prejudice of race and religion can command in order to arrest and thwart the Imperial tendencies of the Dominion. They have invoked, without scruple, ignorance and fear among a class of people peculiarly susceptible to such appeals. Happily, there are many French-Canadians who share the belief expressed by Mr. Rodolphe Lemieux, the Canadian delegate at the opening of the Federal Parliament of South Africa, as to the value set

on the Empire by the French in Quebec: "It has given them the fullest security for their religion, language, traditions, and all they prize in life. It will do no less for the Dutch, but it must always be remembered that in Canada and South Africa, as in all other parts of the Empire, the privileges of the Empire will vanish if the responsibilities are not clearly and conscientiously faced."

How certain of Mr. Lemieux's compatriots have enlisted under the banner of Nationalism regard the Imperial connection the following extracts will show:

Mr. Bloncin, Nationalist member of Parliament for Champlain: "We owe nothing to Great Britain. England did not take Canada for love, or to plant the cross of religion as the French did, but in order to plant their trading posts and make money. The only liberties we have are those we won by force, and today England tries to dominate its colonies as Imperial Rome once did."

"The English have never done anything for the French-Canadians; we owe them nothing. Those who disemboweled our fathers on the Plains of Abraham ask you today to go and get killed for them."

"We are French-Canadians, not English. French-Canadians are not going to cringe to Englishmen. They will not go out to get their backs broken for them."

Mr. Armand Lavergne (also a Nationalist) to the women of Victoriaville:

"I appeal to you, ladies—are we not right? It is from you that sacrifices will also be asked. It will be you who will have to send your husbands, your lovers or your sons to fight on foreign seas. I appeal to you, ladies, for I feel, if I may make the remark without sacrilege, that the sacrifice of Calvary would not have been so complete had there not been a woman to mingle her tears with those shed by the Crucified."

The effect of these appeals is shown by an incident witnessed by Mr. Martin, Liberal M.P. for St. Mary's. At St. Albert a woman at whose house the Laurier canvassers had called grew hysterical when the navy was mentioned. "Pas de marine!" she screamed, lashing herself into a terrible fury, and afterwards falling into a state of unconsciousness. So grave was her condition that a doctor and a priest had to be hurriedly summoned.

These are no isolated attacks. They are taken from a mass of speeches and newspaper articles. Nor do they represent the opinions of irresponsible politicians alone. Mr. Monk, M.P., is looked upon as one of the Conservative leaders, yet he does not scruple to put his name to such declarations as this:

"If, then, we are a nation, as people are pleased to cry from the house-top, we lack the most essential attribute of any nation: that is to say, the faculty of determining what line of conduct we shall follow vis-a-vis other nations, and when we shall resort to force to uphold our rights. In short, the Imperialists have obtained indirectly what they could not get directly."

Even the late Charles Stewart Parnell could have gone no further than this in his desire to separate Ireland from the Empire.

Mr. Bourassa is the leader of the Nationalist party and a growing power in the Dominion. What has he to say on the question of Imperialism? Commenting on the election in Drummond and Arthabaska, he writes:

"But what is of vastly more importance in my view than the personal check to the Prime Minister is the manifest condemnation, sweeping and without reserve, of the naval law and the Imperialistic policy. They have given Earl Grey and all the Imperialists to understand that it is not enough to beguile or intimidate party chiefs in order to rule over the heart of the people."

Bear in mind that these appeals are addressed to a people alien in race, religion and language, a people who number nearly one-half of the population of Canada and the majority of whom know nothing and care nothing about the great movements that are rapidly changing the face of Canada and the conditions of the British Empire.

These are the people who are told that:

"The navy is a conspiracy of the English to drown the Canyans. Laurier has consented, after having betrayed us as regards our language, to man all the ships of war which we will have with French-Canadians. This will take 50,000 to 60,000 men, all fathers of families or young men on the point of becoming, who will have to go to Japan, China or Oceania, under the command of English officers, who, wishing to make our race disappear, will see to it that these ships go to the bottom of the sea. Laurier has sold us to the English in return for the honors he has received, and in twenty-five years there will be no French-Canadians left."

If the creation of a navy under Canadian control, with contingent liability to serve in defence of the Empire, can inspire such sentiments, what are we to expect when Canada is invited to share the full responsibilities as well as the privileges of the Empire?

THE 'OUNDER OF THE RED CROSS
(By F. Lauriston Bullard)

FOLLOWING closely upon the death of Florence Nightingale, the Angel of the Crimea, came tidings of the death of Henri Dunant, the Good Samaritan of Solferino. Every one knew what the Englishwoman had done. Very few could recall what Dunant had accomplished. He had been forgotten by

the world. But his death reminded a little company in almost every nation of the single-handed efforts which procured for the human race the International Red Cross Society, the signing of "the first international treaty of mercy" in the history of the world. It was Dunant who made the ambulance a neutral piece of war apparatus and the nurse a non-combatant.

Dunant himself acknowledged his debt to Florence Nightingale. Through his years of early manhood he had dreamed of an international league to prevent misfortunes to human beings. Then came the Crimean War and "the Lady with the Lamp." "She made my life worth living," said Dunant. "As she had saved thousands in her limited sphere, so I hoped to save hundreds of thousands and millions on a larger basis."

At the age of thirty-one Dunant was on the field of Solferino, perhaps the bloodiest battle of the century. He went as a spectator to see the horrors he desired to mitigate. He witnessed such scenes as war seldom discloses. Even his descriptions caused the readers of his book to thrill with horror in later years. Next day, with peasant women as volunteer assistants, he undertook the care of the wounded in churches and public buildings of Castiglione and other nearby villages.

When this Geneva physician published his book, "Un Souvenir de Solferino," he made men see the grim awfulness of war. His was a series of pen drawings of the scenes which Vereshagin put upon canvas. It immediately commanded attention. Sovereigns and their subjects alike read it. Many translations were made. The writer interviewed kings and diplomats. His purpose was made easier by the tales of the battles and sieges of the Civil War which came across the ocean from the United States. And at last the Swiss Society of Public Utility called the Geneva Conference of 1863, and on August 23, 1864, the representatives of twelve nations signed the Geneva Convention. The Red Cross thus became the realization of Dunant's dream of an international league in behalf of the unfortunate.

For many years after this consummation Dunant lived in obscurity and much of the time in poverty. He had expended a large portion of his property in promoting his cause. An attack of paralysis incapacitated him for work, and he was obliged to accept the hospital service which is given to the poor. The first distribution of the Nobel prize money was made in 1901, and the peace prize was divided between Dunant and Frederick Passy. The 75,000 kroner came to Dunant as a great boon. Since receiving the award he had lived quietly at Heiden, a Swiss health resort.

At Heiden Dunant's death occurred on October 30, 1910. He was born in 1828, the son of French parents living in Geneva. It was in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 that the Red Cross flag was flown first upon a great scale. Among the volunteers who ministered upon the battlefields of France was Clara Barton. Thus the American Florence Nightingale came to understand the Red Cross, and through her the United States entered into treaty relations with the International Society. The three names—Florence Nightingale, Henri Dunant, and Clara Barton—belong together.

THE HEALEY WIRELESS TORPEDO

THE Healey wireless torpedo is constructed on a different principle from other accepted methods. It follows the usual outward appearance in size, but is entirely different in its system of control. It is the invention of two Australians, Messrs. F. J. Healey and A. J. Roberts. First brought under the notice of the Federal Government of Australia in the year 1907, the invention was favorably reported upon by the experts, and the Government ordered Mr. Healey to carry out a further series of demonstrations with it at the torpedo station in Adelaide, South Australia. These demonstrations took place under the direction of the Federal Government experts, who, after repeated trials, again reported most favorably on the invention. The Healey wireless torpedo is completely controlled by Hertzian waves, and was the first torpedo in the world to be so controlled. It can be directed with precision from any distance at a moving ship or other object.

FOUND QUICK CURE AFTER EIGHT YEARS

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS TRIUMPH WHERE BELLS AND PLASTERS FAIL

Moses Sherwood, a long sufferer from Backache, found permanent relief in one box of the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy, Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Poodiac, King's Co., N.B.—(Special)—After suffering for eight years, while all the time the remedy was right at hand, Mr. Moses Sherwood, a well-known farmer living near here, tried Dodd's Kidney Pills and is now as well as ever he was in his life.

Mr. Sherwood's experience is similar to that of thousands of other natives of New Brunswick. "About eight years ago I hurt my back from lifting," he states. "I used liniments and plasters and wore a wide belt, but in two years my trouble had developed into kidney disease."

"My back was so sore I could not lift any weight, when reading a Dodd's Almanac led me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. Before the first box was finished my backache was gone and I have never been troubled with it since."

Belts and plasters may give temporary relief in cases of Backache or Rheumatism, but the only way to cure them is to go to the seat of the trouble. Cure the Kidneys and the Backache or Rheumatism will disappear. Dodd's Kidney Pills never fail to cure the Kidneys.

ject. There are no wires or other impediments to connect the torpedo with the person operating it. The impulse is transmitted through the agency of electric waves travelling at the rate of four hundred thousand kilometres per second. These impulses are picked up by the torpedo immediately they are sent out from the coil by the operator, and can be used to control the various movements of the torpedo, in deflecting, sinking, or exploding it. The Healey wireless system is non-interferable, and uses no aerial.

The Healey aerial wireless torpedo is a weapon also invented by Mr. F. J. Healey, and is intended to serve practically the same purpose on land that the ordinary submarine torpedo serves on water. It comprises an envelope of approved shape containing gas, and of sufficient capacity to lift to any altitude desired the necessary motors to propel the envelope through the air, together with the electrical apparatus that controls the various attachments and the explosive charge. This practically completes the aerial wireless torpedo. It is directed, steered, and discharged by means of Hertzian waves, and was the first aerial wireless controlled torpedo ever constructed. Immediately the aerial wireless torpedo is released from its bearings for action all its movements are controlled by the operator by means of a coil, from any position on land or elsewhere. As the torpedo rises in the air, the operator, by means of two specially designed switches attached to his coil, sends out certain impulses, which are instantly picked up by the receiver on the aerial torpedo, and made to operate certain parts of the apparatus at the discretion of the operator. By this means the operator can successfully manoeuvre his aerial torpedo over a city, building, or an army, and it can be discharged at will with disastrous results to an enemy. The Healey system is non-interferable; that is, it cannot be got in touch with by an enemy, and is also worked without an aerial.

TICK, TOCK, TWELVE O'CLOCK

UNCLE SAM incurs considerable expense to return an official reply to the question, "What is the correct time?" To ascertain the instant when it is noon on the seventy-fifth meridian and to send that information broadcast is a costly task. The truth is daily calculated by the official at Washington and transmitted by electricity to every important city and town.

About five minutes before the Washington noon the telegraph companies cut off all their regular business, except on lines where they have more than one wire. They then connect all important points, from which there may be numberless ramifications, with an electric wire going through into the great clock in the observatory at the national capital, so that all over the country its tickings may be heard. For the ten seconds just before twelve o'clock there is silence which is unbroken by the "noon beat." Regular business is then resumed.

In some cities the wires connect with a time ball that drops with the noon beat. The time ball in Washington, placed on a pole over the State, War and Navy Building, is three feet in diameter and can be seen from all parts of the city. In the big building itself there are a number of clocks that are each day automatically corrected. At electrical devices "sets" them, placing hour, minute and second hands at exactly vertical at the instant the ball drops.

Although Washington is on the seventy-seventh meridian, the noon hour is for convenience computed for the seventy-fifth, the time standard for the eastern part of the United States. In the central belt, which is governed by the ninetyeth meridian, the signal from Washington means eleven o'clock, in the Rocky Mountain belt it is ten o'clock and on the Pacific coast it is nine.

THE MAKING OF THE UMBRELLA

IN most umbrella factories the task of turning out ribs and stems is left to other factories making a specialty of those parts. These are sent to the manufacturer, and the man whose work it is to assemble the parts inserts a bit of wire into the small holes at the end of the ribs, draws them together about the main rod, and adjusts the ferrule.

In cutting the cloth or silk, seventy-five thicknesses, or thereabouts, are arranged upon a table, at which skilled operators work. In one department there are girls who operate hemming machines. A thousand yards of hemmed goods is but a day's work for one of these girls. The machines doing this job attain a speed of some three thousand revolutions a minute. After the hemming has been done, the cloth or silk is cut into triangular pieces with a knife, as before, but with a pattern laid upon the cloth. The next operation is the sewing of the triangular pieces together by machinery.

The covers and frames are now ready to be brought together. In all, there are twenty-one places where the cover is to be attached to the frame. The handle is next glued on, and the umbrella is ready for pressing and inspection.

By far the greater number of umbrellas today are equipped with wooden handles. A large variety of material may, however, be used. Gold and silver quite naturally enter into the construction of the more expensive grade of umbrellas.

A wooden handle may be quite expensive, though, by reason of the work used.

ENGLISH SCHOOL CUSTOMS

SOME of the old customs retained in English schools seem very curious to the American student. Their excuse for being lies in the past, and, robbed of all meaning, they play a senseless part in the drama of school life to-day.

Within the last forty or fifty years many of these practices have been abolished in the conviction that, however

valuable historical tradition may be, much of it is useless lumber, hindering progress. Such a law, for example, as for many years was nominally in force at Eton, was, on the face of it, ridiculous.

The river at Eton was regarded as being "in bounds"—that is, the students could go there at any time without permission. But the road which led to the river was out of bounds. River sports held a large and encouraged place in school life, and yet to get to this permissible spot Etonians must go on forbidden ground.

This rule could not, of course, be actually enforced. When a master met a boy on his way to the river the master looked the other way, and the boy ran into a shop.

A small Etonian got into trouble one day by demanding a fulfillment of the letter of one of the old customs. According to a statute of Henry VI., on one day of the year every collegier was entitled to receive threepence or half a sheep, three pence being the value of half a sheep at the time the law was passed. On the appointed day the bursar would appear in the hall and give each boy his threepence.

One day, not so very many years ago a small and impudent pupil demanded the half sheep instead of the money. The bursar flew into a terrible rage, reported the matter, and succeeded in obtaining for the boy a sound flogging.

The youngster, however, received a compensation for his smarts. The day after his corporal punishment he met his tutor, who happened to be a sympathetic man with a keen sense of humor.

"My lad," he said, "I hear you are a great criminal. You have asked for half a sheep and got a flogging. Come to breakfast with me on Sunday. What would you like to eat?"

"If you please, sir," stammered the delighted boy, "goose." And he had goose.

A year or two ago there was recorded a victory in the great English school of Westminster. The hero of the day was not a winner at football or cricket, nor had he written a prize essay. He had done what is rarer in British school annals—caught and kept the great pascale which is tossed on Shrove Tuesday.

As, at the end of an allotted time, the cake remained practically whole, in spite of all the desperate efforts made to rend it from its lucky possessor, the victor received the prize of a sovereign.

The whole school and the masters had gathered in the schoolroom. The doors were thrown open and a procession entered, headed by the verger of the chapel bearing his silver mace, and followed by the college cook wearing a correct white costume, flat white cap, apron and all. In his hand he carried a frying-pan containing a large pascale. In accordance with the time-honored custom, this cake was of peculiar formation, one half an inch thick, and kneaded with plenty of horsehair to give it consistency.

The cook took his stand a few paces below the great iron bar that divides the school in halves, all the scholars crowding the spot where the cake seemed likely to fall. At a signal, the cook measured the distance with his eye, and with a swing of his arm sent the pascale flying over the bar. If he had missed his shot he would have been "booked"—that is, books would have been thrown at him.

As the pascale fell, the whole school rushed to snatch it. For some minutes nothing was seen but a whirling mass of struggling lads. In general, little or nothing remains of the pascale. On this particular occasion, however, a heavy, strong lot of boys had planned to get the pascale. They had secured good places, and were to form a ring as soon as the cake fell, and, arm in arm, protect it while one of their number crept under and secured it. The plan was excellent, but, like many human plans, it failed.

The pascale fell in an unexpected place, near a small boy named Wells. He was a very delicate lad, and had no idea of struggling in the crowd. As the cake fell the circle of boys formed, according to agreement, and closed in upon it. Somebody gave Wells a push, and the little fellow fell forward into the middle of the ring, actually on top of the pascale.

Wells grasped the opportunity, and, as he lay on the floor, unbuttoned his waistcoat, slipped the cake in, buttoned himself up again, and wriggled out. The cake had disappeared, no one knew where.

After school Wells held his tongue and slipped away with the pascale. When he returned he was the proud possessor of a sovereign, with which he and his chums had a good time.

THE OLDEST ORGAN

THE Swedish island Gotland, a Mecca for students of early Gothic architecture, lies in the Baltic Sea, forty miles from the mainland. In Wisby, the principal town of the island may be seen the ruins of no fewer than ten churches, some of which date from the eleventh and twelfth centuries. The oldest of them is the Church of the Holy Ghost, completed about 1046.

A director in a German musical institution, who was especially interested in the study of mediaeval organs, visited fifty-nine churches in Gotland, and in a village called Sundre came upon the remnant of what is unquestionably the oldest known organ in existence. The case alone has survived the fret of seven centuries, and its exterior is adorned with paintings dating from about the year 1240.

When this ancient instrument could no longer serve its original purpose, it was used as a sacrality, and for the safeguard of holy vessels and vestments was kept in careful repair; hence its excellent preservation to our day.

Recognized as the leading specific for the destruction of worms, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has proved a boon to suffering children everywhere. It seldom fails.

Shiloh's Cure
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, breaks the throat and lungs
23 cents

WAITING FOR THE GREAT ADVANCE ON THE WESTERN BATTLE FRONT

ALLIES ARE PILING UP GUNS AND AMMUNITION

Reported That There are Over Two Million British Troops in France, and It is Believed That a General Offensive Will Be Inaugurated in the Near Future

Is there going to be a great advance? It was confidently believed at this time last year that the British and French armies on the western front were about to assume the offensive. When the brief forward movement in Artois came to an end after a few miles of territory had been won on the Lorette Heights and around Neuve Chappelle there was great disappointment, especially as the Germans were evidently employing the bulk of their troops against Russia and holding the western lines with relatively few men.

Mr. Lloyd George, who trusts the people in a much greater degree than most of his colleagues, quite frankly declared that the Allies were in no position to wage a forward campaign on the western front. Guns of large calibre and high explosives to blast a way through the German lines and make an end to trench warfare were required and could not be improvised. For a year France and Great Britain have been piling up munitions. The advances in Champagne and north of Arras last September were really experiments undertaken to discover whether the theory on which they had pinned their faith was correct. The French proved that no trenches could be held against a surprise concentration of guns using high explosives.

The Germans, believing that the application of this principle to French lines of the Verdun salient would enable them to capture that city and win much glory, spent the period between the close of the Champagne operations in October and the middle of February in gathering together the greatest number of cannon ever concentrated against a military position. Two thousand guns, including, it is believed, not less than five hundred of twelve inches or over, were trained on the Verdun defences. Had the French been entirely surprised as the Germans were in Champagne, the city would have been taken. General Joffre, however, had about a week in which to strengthen his artillery before the full fury of the German attack developed. There were many large guns around Verdun. Many more of calibre corresponding to the German fifteen were brought up, and now the French artillery is as strong and as effective as that of the enemy. The infantry of France has fought with splendid heroism, but the big guns and the famous three-inch field gun have saved Verdun.

The French stock of ammunition, a Paris despatch says, is practically inexhaustible. The output of three-inch shells is over thirty-three times as great as when war broke out, and of shells of larger calibre it is forty-four times as great. The manufacture of guns has also been greatly increased. If the British production of cannon and projectiles has at all kept pace with that of France there must be enough guns and high explosives behind the lines at selected points to enable the Allies to break through on a wide front. If the Germans continue their offensive at Verdun there may be reason for delaying an Allied advance, which must inevitably involve great losses. Germany may be bled white at Verdun. If not, the Allies are reasonably certain to make an attempt within the next sixty days to break the German lines on the western front. It is reported semi-officially that there are two and a half million British troops now in France. Such a vast host will not be kept inactive there throughout another season.—Toronto Globe.

Plucky Birdman

Quebec Aviator Brought down German Taube

In a letter to his father, Dr. A. P. Cartier, former member of the legislature and now collector of inland revenue at St. Hyacinthe, Airman Jacques Cartier, formerly of the reporting staff of the Montreal Herald, tells how he brought down a German aeroplane on the British front in France on April 27 last. He was on patrol duty in the British front on April 27, and for want of any more exciting pastime was occupying himself with taking pot shots at a German observation balloon about 4,000 feet in the air. While thus engaged he saw a taube on the wing coming in his direction. Scouting some real fighting he "went up" after his prey. Circling upwards until he was above the German craft Cartier could discern that the occupants of the taube had been taking photographs of British positions. He commenced firing and succeeded in crippling the Hun machine so that it fell behind the German lines. He was warmly cheered by both the French and British troops.

Mr. Pessimist (cheering up, as he reads paper)—British Mesopotamian success.

Mrs. Pessimist—That's the worst of it. They mess up all their successes.—Punch.

Good Sanitation At the Front

Dr. Grenfell Praises Work of the British Medical Men in War

"There is less typhoid at the front than there is measles," according to Dr. Wilfred Grenfell, head of the Labrador medical missions, who has been for three months with the Harvard surgical unit, and who is now returning to his work in Labrador. He is unboundedly enthusiastic about the work of the British medical men at the front.

"Look at typhoid," he remarked. "Heretofore whole armies have been decimated by it. When the British took over the trenches west of Ypres, where typhoid was epidemic in the villages the allies had already 6,000 cases of this disease. Twenty-six thousand Belgians had to be inoculated and this was supplemented by the British Tommy playing Hercules in cleaning up this Augean stable. But now the typhoid is so small a factor, if a single case occurs anywhere in four armies it is known the same night at headquarters and next day a rigid local enquiry is held as to the cause."

"The sanitary service of all the towns and villages near the line has been taken over by the Army Medical Corps. Sewers and drains have been put in order, garbage and filth disposed of at the least possible cost. At certain places near the line one sees a series of furnaces all made from old tins filled with clay, having air spaces between, which once lighted require next to no attention, but are eternally doing their work, like modern Valleys of Hinom."

"Water supplies are all the time being tested and re-tested by the ambulance laboratories. One sees everywhere the trail of their work in labels hanging to melancholy looking taps, such as this water is not to be used until chlorinated."

War's Effect on Soldiers

Has Taught the Lesson of Making the Best of Things

A London, Eng., office clerk, now a member of a regiment fighting at the front writes home as follows:

"We may in the years to come forget how to order arms (though I dare say we shall still at times go through the movements with walking-stick or umbrella). We may cease to walk sturdily, chest out, looking our own height. But I believe the spirit of the British Army, spirit of discipline, the spirit of co-operation at its finest, will live in our hearts for ever."

That, then, is one mark which the war has stamped on us. We shall go back to the old indoor life, and the wide personal freedom, and even the quaint struggles of politics, but we shall be influenced all our days by army discipline."

We shall be influenced, too, by the sternly democratic conditions under which we have lived in the barns and trenches of Flanders, clerks and carters and scavengers and millhands, all in a hungry hotch-pot. There will not be so much class feeling in us as before."

We look forward, my fighting friends and I, to the years of peace without misgiving. Some folks think we shall come back clamouring for high wages and better labor conditions. Some folk think we shall never settle down again to a quiet office life. No such qualms trouble us. The life here has been a tremendous lesson in co-operation and making the best of things. I think we shall come back spiritually and morally a little better, physically a good deal better, and that we shall be well content to live a peaceful domestic life."

Personally, I have had all the fighting and killing I want. After the war I shall turn vegetarian, grow roses, wear carpet slippers, and read "The Golden Treasury." I am afraid that is not quite what the maiden ladies expected."

Six million five hundred thousand pounds of chicle, the basis of chewing gum, were imported into the United States in 1915, according to figures compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington. This product is the dried milky juice of the tropical sapodilla tree. The countries from which practically all of it was obtained were Mexico, Canada, British Honduras, Venezuela, and the Central American republics. Mexico and Canada between them produced more than two-thirds of the total amount imported. The chicle imported into this country during the last ten years has cost nearly \$35,000,000, which gives some idea of the popularity of gum chewing among Americans.

"Don't you hate to have a man tell you the same story twice?" "Yes; especially if it's the one that I told him."

The Pinch of The Blockade

The Stoppage of War Supplies is What Bother Germany

The bitter protest in the note against the British blockade is a confession that it is this which in the end will compass German defeat. The assertions that German women and children are being threatened with starvation need not be taken too seriously. The real pinch is the stoppage of war supplies. That is a grievance upon which the German government continues to dwell. That is the motive of the demand that, if submarine attacks on merchantmen are to be abandoned, Great Britain must be brought to book for her alleged infringements upon neutral rights. The president has so frequently and positively declined to debate this question with Berlin that it must be taken for granted he will not accept this condition as the sine qua non of enforcing "the sacred principles of justice and humanity." That would be too humiliating a surrender to contemplate. What he demanded was that Germany should forthwith put an end to inhuman and illegal practices. He cannot now enter into any bargain to compel Great Britain to put an end to a humane and legal practice. If Germany cannot win the war except by trampling upon rights universally acknowledged she must lose it. The United States cannot and will not help her.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

When is a Man Drunk

Experiments Show That Alcohol Invariably Lessens the Vitality

How I wish that every one could read an article under the above heading in the American magazine for April. As that is improbable, I will try to condense it for your readers.

Scientific experts say that one little drink will set you back seven per cent. in physical endurance and fifteen per cent. in your ability to remember things.

This is no temperance lecture. It is the findings of cold scientific accuracy and shows the moderate drinker that he does not need to make a fool of himself to get drunk. One glass of beer will make him drunk in the sense that he will be that much less of a man than he was before in body and brain. We all want life and want it more abundantly, but science shows us that alcohol lessens our life, our vitality and our efficiency.

One of the first things the scientists found out when they commenced to measure drunkenness was that every man who drank alcoholic liquors was drunk—in degree—for two or three days afterwards. Now it may be too much to ask the moderate drinker to believe that. He thinks that he has increased his vitality, instead of lessening it, but there is no getting over the ergograph or the hundreds of memory tests. The ergograph is a little instrument that tests muscular strength and endurance, first without alcohol for several days, and then with a glass of wine after meals for several days. These experiments were duplicated hundreds of times.

It would require too much space to describe the other tests and the machines used to secure accuracy. The results prove that a man cannot write as fast or as accurately after one drink, and the strange part of it is that he thinks he is writing more rapidly. That has fooled many a man.

The memory tests were interesting and instructive. These were carried on for two weeks without alcohol, and then for two weeks with alcohol, and the results showed, first, that memory power was weakened fifteen per cent.; second, that when alcohol was taken before breakfast, it required four times as long to memorize a given task.

Dr. Ridge, an English physiologist, carried out a series of experiments on medical students, nurses and porters, to ascertain the effect of liquor on eyesight, with the startling result that the average man who had taken the equivalent of a pint of beer had to approach twenty feet nearer to read letters that he had read at thirty feet the day before, and that the effect lasted from four to five hours after drinking.

When we consider how much depends in this awful war upon the vigor of body and clearness of brain of our soldiers, and when we think that they are not only permitted, but are actually tempted to drink, that a few men may make money, it shows us that a large number of people are still ignorant of the true nature of this terrible poison.—H. Arnott, B. M., M. C. P. S.

Atmospheric precipitations carry to the soil varying amounts of sulphur, depending upon the proximity of cities, industrial plants or natural sources of gases containing sulphur. Kossovich found that the quantity falling with the precipitation of an acre annually varied from nine pounds in the country to 72 pounds in the neighborhood of towns and industrial works. This author states that the continuous introduction of sulphur from the atmosphere is essential to vegetation and for maintaining a supply to offset the rapid depletion of the supply of sulphur in the soil by leaching.

If there is a farmer anywhere who feels that he is not doing as well as he ought, there is hope for him if he will get rid of the notion that fate has it in for him.

The Hudson Bay Country

Territory to be Developed by New Road Will be Another Source of Wealth to the Dominion

The Hudson Bay Railroad, which has its northern terminus at Port Nelson, will shorten the land haul of grain from the wheat fields of the West to the Atlantic ocean by over a thousand miles. And the total distance between the prairie farms and European ports will not be increased.

This, of course, is the chief object in building the road. But it will also serve another purpose, that of opening up a new territory for permanent settlement. Pessimists tell us that this country is not suitable to permanent occupation, that it is cold and barren, with nothing to entice the pioneer to live within its borders. We were told much the same regarding other parts of the Dominion which are now looked upon as veritable gardens of fertility. The Peace River district may be mentioned as an example.

We are told that the country opened up by the new railroad has frost every month in the year with the possible exception of July. This may be a serious handicap to successful farming operations, yet we must remember that in the three prairie provinces last year, there was not one month in which frost did not occur. Yet in this climate 600,000,000 bushels of wheat were grown during the season. Also the Yukon district is said to produce vegetables as fine as any seen in other parts of the Dominion, and it lies well up to the Arctic circle.

There seems to be no reason to doubt that a large local trade will be established along the Hudson Bay road. The forests contain valuable timbers, which in addition to furnishing material for export, will prove a boon to the pulp and allied industries of Canada. Again it is a country of great mineral wealth, which, when once opened up, will lead to further and further development in mining operations. The fish, too, with which the rivers and lakes teem, will be another source of wealth.

When we read the reports furnished by the topographical survey for 1916, and also the reports of those who either for pleasure or for business, have visited this now little known territory, we fail to see how anyone should or could be doubtful regarding the advisability of opening up the country.

The House Fly Danger

They Spread Disease and Are a Serious Menace to Health

House flies are now recognized as most dangerous carriers of the germs of such diseases as typhoid fever, infantile diarrhoea, tuberculosis, etc. From filth and decaying materials, they carry infection to the home and to the food which we eat.

The best method to exterminate flies is to prevent their breeding. Houseflies breed in decaying or decomposing vegetable and animal matter and in excrement. Stable refuse is especially attractive to them. In cities this should be stored in dark, tight-proof receptacles and should be regularly removed within six days in summer. Farm manure should also be removed within the same time and either spread on the fields or stored at a distance of not less than a quarter mile from a house or dwelling. Manure piles may be treated with borax, using three-fifths of a pound to every ten cubic feet of manure. Scatter the dry borax principally around the sides and edges of the pile and wash in with water.

Kitchen refuse is a favorite breeding place for flies, and great care should be taken to keep garbage cans tightly covered. The contents should be buried or burnt at once, if possible. No refuse should be left exposed. If it cannot be disposed of at once it should be sprinkled with borax, as described above, or with chloride of lime.

Windows and doors should be screened to keep flies out of the house. Milk and other foods should be covered with muslin or other netting. It is especially important to keep flies out of sick rooms and to prevent the spread of disease by this means.

It is no credit to us that "the American garbage can is the fastest in the world," remarked Senator Smoot when he injected into the Senate debate on preparedness a plea for preparedness for good housekeeping and better homes. "If I had a dozen daughters and was able to give each of them a million dollars the day of their marriage," said the Senator. "I would still want each to know how to cook, make her own clothes, and, in fact, be a superior housekeeper."

The skillful cook and housekeeper is the one who secures the maximum results with a minimum expenditure of money. Any cook should be able to serve a good meal with an unlimited pocketbook at her disposal. The test comes when this is done at small expense, and the highest art, as all clever cooks acknowledge, is to make a good meal out of left-overs that the thriftest throw away. The wastefulness at the table of the American hotel and restaurant has always amazed the foreign traveller.—From Leslie's.

American moving-picture films are being sold in increasing quantities in France owing to the curtailment of the French and Italian film output due to the war.

Verdun Victories Often in History

Became Centre of Vast Entrenched Camp After War of 1870

It is reported that the German Emperor, addressing his soldiers besieging Verdun, said: The war of 1870 was decided at Paris. The present war must end at Verdun."

Verdun has been compared to Friedland, says the Mail and Empire. Napoleon forced the Russian army to battle at Friedland in 1807, with its back to the river, with the object of occupying the bridges which would thus cut off retreat. Mackensen would follow Napoleon's manoeuvre in 1907 by forcing the French army to fight, its back to the Meuse, while Mackensen, attacking from the north, east and south simultaneously would occupy the bridges of Verdun.

The difference between Napoleon's manoeuvre and that of Mackensen is manifest. Ney took the bridges of Friedland, while the Kronprinz has not taken the bridges of Verdun, nor is there probability that they can be taken.

Verdun was first mentioned in the "Itinerary of Antonius" (44 B. C.), under the name of Verodunum. After 1870, Verdun was created a first-class fortress, in the centre of a vast entrenched camp, destined to bar the Champagne road to an enemy coming from Metz. A line of intercepting forts connects the entrenchments of Verdun on the Meuse with Toul on the Moselle to the south-east.

It was at Verdun in 843 the sons of Louis the Pious signed the treaty of division of the Carolingian Empire. Louis of Bavaria took Germania, Charles le Chauve, France, and west of the Meuse, Lothaire, Italy and the region between the Meuse and the Rhine. The latter finally was prey to Germans and French ambitions. Louis d'Autremont took Verdun, 979; Othon the Great recaptured it. Verdun was created the property of bishops in 1247.

From the fourteenth century French influence prevailed in the valleys of the Meuse and Moselle; the inhabitants of Verdun claimed the protection of Philip IV "the Good," son of Philip III King of France and signed with him a treaty of protection, and Philip IV gave to Verdun a French governor 1310-1330.

The annexation of Verdun to the royal domain was one of the consequences of the rivalry between Austria and France. Charles V prepared to invade France in 1551, and imposed a garrison on Verdun. Henry II King of France, captured Verdun, also Toul and Metz, and the treaty of Cateau-Cambresis (1559) confirmed the possession.

In view of the present conflict the treaty of Cateau-Cambresis is destined to be frequently mentioned, and its conditions should be clearly defined.

The treaty was signed the 2nd of April, 1559, between the plenipotentiaries of Henry II King of France, on the one part; those of the Queen of England, Elizabeth, and Philip II King of Spain, on the other part. That peace put an end to the wars of Italy and to the first period of rivalry of the houses of France and of Austria. Of these conquests France retained only Metz, Toul and Verdun, with their territories, and Calais.

Verdun was besieged by the Prussians in 1792, and was defended by Nicolas Joseph Beaupaire, lieutenant-colonel of volunteers of Mayenne and Loire. Although badly supported by an undisciplined and disaffected national guard, Beaupaire resisted with energy the demand of the Duke of Brunswick to surrender. But during the bombardment the royalists caused a part of the population to revolt, and Beaupaire, unable to continue his valiant defence, blew out his brains, and Verdun capitulated September 2, 1792.

During the Franco-Prussian war Verdun was again besieged (October 12, 1870). Notwithstanding the wretched conditions, the defence was maintained with energy, and surrendered only November 8, 1870.

This country of the Meuse department formed by a part of the Champagne and the ancient duchy of Bar, has its prefecture at Bar-le-Duc, 254 kilometres, or 159 miles east of Prussia.

The historic River Meuse rises in the department of the Haute-Marne passes through France, Belgium and Holland, passes Verdun, Sedan, Metz, Namur, Liege, Maastricht, Rotterdam, and falls into the sea; it is 578 miles in length.

The country presents another intensely interesting side. M. Vidal de la Blache says on this head: "All the geographical vocabulary there is impregnated with those old Gallic names of waters and of summits, deue, mont, couse, dun." For example, south of Verdun, there are Dieue, Somme-Due, Nant-le-Grand, Nant-le-Petit, Nantais-dans-le-Barrois, Couseance, Couseance-aux-Bois, Dun-sur-Meuse; unknown or forgotten places until the war, but destined henceforth to publicity because they have become the stage of the drama which is still being enacted.

Dun is a Celtic suffix common to a number of ancient places; Loudon Issoudun, Chateaudun, Sivirdun. The Latin converted dun into dunnun to indicate a fortified castle. Verdun in the time of the Gauls was then as now an obstacle in the way of an enemy approaching from the Woivre.

A great number of names of place names thus: "Bois-vert," "Bois-noir," "Bois-en-hache"—greenwood, blackwood, chopped wood. Bois-noir in the Roman epoch was called "Niger-lucus."

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(Continued)

"Then I vote we agree on one condition," said Gane, as he took out a sheet of paper from a little leatherette writing-case on the table, and proceeded to draw up what he called a "contract." It was quite clearly written, and, with the spelling a little amended, it was as follows:—

"I agree to pay to Brady Grane and to William Evans, within one month from this date, the sum of five thousand pounds apiece, or to hand over to them within that period jewellery to that selling value, in consideration of their allowing him to retain the whole of the jewellery as follows" (here followed a complete list of the various articles) at present equally the property of myself and the said Brady Grane and William Evans."

He read this over carefully, showed it to Evans, and then pushed it across the table to Paul.

"Now sign that," said he briefly. Paul read it over carefully, signed it and rose with a smile.

"Right you are," said he. "Within four weeks you shall be reimbursed. In the meantime we'll each go our own way. We meet in London, the old place, this day month."

He was out of the room and away very quickly, and the two other rogues were left together.

Evans was downcast.

"Do you suppose he'll hold to his bargain?" said he gloomily. "I don't."

"Don't you see," said Gane confidently, "that what he's bound to pay up is a sight more than we should get out of our share of the Vienna lot?"

"But shall we get it?"

"If we don't," said Gane in a greasy whisper, "we can show this paper to his fine lady wife, and out goes my lord like a rocket what's been fired."

Evans still looked dismal.

"I tell you we've got him on toast," persisted the author of the "contract" emphatically.

Evans wagged his head warningly. "He's a slippery fish," said he.

CHAPTER IX

Paris detained the newly-married pair but a very short time, for Paul was tired of it, and its gaieties had little attraction for Lady Ursula, who, when she visited all the churches of note, and the English charities in which she was interested, was quite ready to go away.

So they went to Switzerland, where the winter sports were an attraction for them both, and it was at this time that Paul discovered, rather to his surprise, that the grace and calm Lady Ursula took the natural delight of a healthy young woman in skating and tobogganing.

Nevertheless she did not cease to lament her long absence from "her" poor; and although she did her best to find work to do among the inhabitants of the Swiss village, where her gracious presence made everywhere a favorable impression, she never succeeded in taking to her heart the thrifty and somewhat shy peasants of the mountains with the same passion that she felt for her Kentish village friends.

In the meantime, although her love for her husband, and her admiration for him, increased rather than diminished, the quality of those emotions underwent a change.

For deep down in her heart she began to entertain a suspicion that he had not been inspired by the same feelings towards her as those she had for him.

Paul was always courteous, patient, amusing, but she was sensitive enough to know that her society bored him, and that the joy she felt in his presence found no echo in his heart.

Lady Ursula, proud, affectionate, capable of profound feeling, did not fret herself over this discovery. Why should she have expected that a man of the world, older than herself and of vastly more experience, should feel as profoundly an emotion as a quiet woman like herself, without coquetry, to attract or wit to amuse?

Instead of repining, she set herself to find out some sure way to his heart, and resolved that she would never give him cause to repent his marriage.

So when he wanted to go out, she never sought to detain him; when he evidently found pleasure in the society of the merry English and American girls who had come to Switzerland for the winter sports, she took care to show no jealousy.

And if sometimes if she had cause to feel wounded, she took care not to show it. And, on the whole, considering the fact that the pair were ridiculously ill-matched, the fact of both supplied the place of warmer affections on one side and stronger demonstrations on the other, so that they passed with those they met, for phenomenally happy.

At the end of a fortnight, however, Paul began to show signs of restlessness, and on receiving a letter from Henry Fitch with an invitation to the newly-married pair to come to them as soon after the New Year as they could, to help them with the work expected at a general election, Paul expressed a hope that Lady Ursula would not mind cutting short their stay abroad.

Of course she consented.

The day before their proposed return, Paul asked his wife to let him see her jewellery, and she at once brought it to him and left it with him while she went back into her room to dress for dinner. Twenty minutes later he came into the room and showed her a pile of loose gems in a newspaper. In his other hand were the twisted and broken settings of the gems.

Lady Ursula uttered a cry of horror. Little as she cared for jewellery, she had begun to feel a dutiful wife's pride in the treasures which had been, so she was told, handed down in her husband's family.

"What a pity," cried she in dismay. "Your grandmother's sets."

"They were barbaric, weren't they?" said Paul easily.

"Well, perhaps. But you said yourself that made them unique. Oh, I'm sorry."

As she spoke she turned over with her hand the great square emeralds, the diamonds and the milky pearls, which looked so poor and mean now, as jewels do when they are seen thus in undress.

"What are you going to do with them?" she asked.

"I'm going to have them all reset for you. Not only these, but all the others, too."

Lady Ursula was more and more surprised.

"But the necklace and the tiara are quite modern. They are very well set," protested she.

"I don't think so. And you will let me have my own way about them, won't you?"

"Oh, of course. I have always looked upon them as yours, not mine."

"No, no, don't say that. I shan't allow you to say so, indeed, when my wife has jewels as handsome as any of those at Oare Court."

Lady Ursula looked distressed.

"Oh, I couldn't think of trying to compete with those people," she said hastily.

And then, remembering that the sentiment to which she had given utterance was something less than Christian; she hung her head and was silent.

"I don't mean you to be cut out by anybody," said Paul firmly.

She raised her head with a little smile.

"Surely, Paul, you don't think we can hold up our heads, in matters of that sort, against millionaires?" said she. "Even my people would never try to do so."

"We will," said he confidently. "It's easier than you think. Even millionaires, on the other side of the Atlantic, use sham jewels sometimes, in the certainty that they will pass, with them, for real ones."

Perhaps Lady Ursula looked incredulous.

"I tell you," he persisted, "that those great pearls which Mrs. Finchden wears round her throat are not real."

Lady Ursula smiled.

"Who has told you that?" she said.

"I'm quite sure you're wrong about those particular pearls. That necklace is unique. I've heard all about it. It took years to collect the pearls, and she had to wait four years for the fifth row because they couldn't match them earlier."

Paul smiled.

(To be continued)

Ireland's True National Color

The question raised in the London press, recently, as to what is really the national color of Ireland, does not admit of debate, at any rate from an historical point of view. The national color is of course blue and not green. The adoption of the "immortal green" dates, it is generally supposed, from the rebellion of '98. At that time Ulster Orangemen made common cause with the Irish nationalists of the south, and a green flag was chosen as their ensign because green was the color produced by the blending of orange and blue. The national flag, too, of Ireland is not the green flag with an Irish harp in the centre, but the white flag showing the red saltire of St. Patrick.—Christian Science Monitor.

Celebration of Anzac Day

Glowing Tribute Paid to Heroes by George Mc L. Brown, European Manager of the C. P. R.

On April 24th the "Pall Mall Gazette" of London, England contained many views of the celebration of Anzac Day at Westminster Abbey commemorating the landing of troops from Australia and New Zealand on the Gallipoli Peninsula which occurred on April 25, 1916. Among them appeared the following glowing tribute paid by Mr. George Mc L. Brown, European Manager of the C. P. R.

"The solemn beauty of Westminster Abbey, which echoes with the story of our past, is a fitting shrine in which to commemorate the noble 'Anzac' dead. Not alone because of the valor, the fortitude, and the sacrifice, are the memories of those lives laid down, previous to the Empire, but because they symbolize the high qualities which throughout centuries have gone to the building up of the British race. The courage and the chivalry of our forefathers lived again in those dauntless heroes of Gallipoli who have passed on undimmed the traditions of our history. And wherever those traditions are revered, in the United Kingdom, in their own homelands of Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania, in Canada, in South Africa—wherever the British flag flies there will be glorified those valiant men who strengthened the old, and forged new bonds to draw closer together and make of us one people. As a Canadian, I speak with certainty when I say that in no part of the Empire is the service the Anzacs have rendered more universally recognized than in Canada. We feel that their splendid story is our pride and honor too, and that they have helped to bring home to us afresh the truth that though the seas may roll between, we are all Mother country, and daughter nations, one Empire. Not each for each, but one for all—we die, we live."

Buying Up Horses

Scarcity of Horses All Over Dominion is the Report

Since the outbreak of the war, the British Remount Commission has purchased in Canada 15,000 horses. 8,000 have been bought by French contractors and 25,000 by the Canadian Department of Militia. The Department of Militia is now engaged in buying an additional thousand head. The British Remount Commission has purchased over 700 since March and is buying daily in Montreal. French contractors are anxious to obtain supplies and are arranging to buy all that are available both in the East and in the West. It is understood that, as a result of the purchases already made, army buyers are finding it increasingly difficult, both in United States and in Canada, to readily secure the number of horses which they require, particularly of the type suitable for heavy cavalry or heavy artillery.

In addition to the purchases for army account, commercial activity from two distinct quarters has exerted a very evident influence upon the Canadian horse market during the past three or four months. Since the beginning of the year, 6,000 horses reached the Winnipeg Stock Yards from Eastern Canada and 5,917 were shipped from the same yards westward, mostly to Saskatchewan. During the months of January, February and March, 1,805 horses were exported to the United States. A few hundred more went forward to the same market in April. The horses exported were good farm chunks weighing from 1,300 to 1,500 lbs. As high as \$500 a pair for animals possessing extra quality and conformation. This new movement in the horse market is having its effect upon prices all over Canada.

Shortage of Horses in the Dominion

That Canada is experiencing a shortage of horses on account of the heavy drain of supplying thousands for military purposes, was the statement of John Bright, Dominion live stock commissioner, who attended the meeting of the National Live Stock Record Board in Toronto.

"There were not enough horses in Canada to work the land," he declared. "Something must be done to conserve our supply."

On account of farmers' credit with the banks being curtailed, there has been a falling off in the breeding of horses since 1914.

The Imperial Chancellor, in his famous war speech in the Reichstag, said, "There must be a new Belgium." Evidently the Belgians in East Africa are of the same thinking. They have captured 90 miles of German territory there, and named the first town that they took possession of, Lige.

A Stupid Subterfuge

The stupidity and hypocrisy of Germany's contention that her systematic campaign of murder and piracy at sea was in retaliation for Great Britain's "attempt to starve millions of Germans into submission" have long been apparent to the neutral world. Aside from the fact that the blockade is a legitimate means of warfare, every schoolboy knows or ought to know that it was not established until after Germany announced her "submarine blockade" of the British Isles in February, 1915, and her determination to torpedo every ship that left or approached British shores, whether neutral or belligerent.—Victoria Times.

A Scottish cabman was driving an American around the sights in Edinburgh. In High street he stopped and, with a wave of his hand, announced: "That is John Knox's house." "John Knox?" exclaimed the American. "Who was he?" This was too much for the cabby. "Good heavens!" he exclaimed. "Did you never read your Bible?"

Smashed German Supply Base

A Scotsman, writing of trench experiences, relates what he heard from the lips of an aviator:

"It was my good fortune to smash up a German supply base, said the aviator, when I pressed him. 'I had a risky time of it getting over the spot, where I dropped the bomb, but I was so eager to drop to wreck the Boche depot I quite forgot some of my own dangers. The right moment came, and I let her go. I looked down to see what would happen. There was a muffled roar, and a cloud of smoke and dust arose.'

"As it cleared away I saw the success of my lucky shot. I forgot where I was, jumped up, and shouted and waved my hat, and hardly knew I was being fired at. It was one of the keenest feelings of enjoyment I have ever experienced."

Visitor, to wounded soldier in hospital—I'm afraid you must find the days very wearisome here?

Patient—Not always; we don't have visitors every day, you know!



THE BEAUTY OF SUNLIGHT

is that every garment washed with it bears the impress of purity; a purity begotten of sweet, cleansing oils, and maintained by absolute cleanliness in manufacture; a purity exalted by the co-operation of workers united for the purpose; a purity demonstrated by the "\$5,000 guarantee" which rests upon every bar of SUNLIGHT SOAP.

A substitute for Sunlight is not as good and never can be. Insist upon the genuine—Sunlight Soap.

5c.

The name Lever on Soap is a guarantee of Purity and Excellence.

5c.



Children

all love Cowan's Maple Buds because they are delicious and may be eaten in large amounts without ill effect—every Bud pure and wholesome.

Cheap "War Loans"

Austria is beginning to feel the pinch of the war. Such luxuries as beef are no longer in happy sight on the table of the Vienna workingman's table. The government in raising its last war loan had to induce money by accepting subscriptions as low as 50 cents.

Watered Margarine

Liquid margarine is the latest alternative to butter in Berlin, but even the German police cannot stand for such an adulteration, and a seller of adulterated it with 69 per cent of water. The price of beef in Berlin is now at 75 cents per lb.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Wm. Carter

Prompt Relief

(from the all-too-common ills of the digestive organs—weak stomach, torpid liver and inactive bowels—is found in the always safe, sure, quick-acting

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.



Gold Leaf

Shoe Dressing

Especially adapted for Ladies and Children's Shoes, produces the blackest and most brilliant shine of any self-shining dressing made. Contains nothing injurious and is the only dressing of a kind that contains oil to soften and preserve the leather.

Makes Old Shoes look like New. Used largely in Shoe Factories for finishing new work.

AT ALL DEALERS

DEAFNESS IS MISERY

I know because I was Deaf and had Head Noises for over 20 years. My invisible Anti-septic Ear Drops restored my hearing and stopped Head Noises, and will do it for you. They are Tiny Megaphones. Cannot be seen when worn. Easy to put in, easy to take out. Are "Unseen Comforts." Inexpensive. Write for Booklet and may secure statement of how I recovered my hearing. A. G. LEONARD, Suite 239 187-188 Ave. - N. Y. City

BLACK LEG

THE SUPERIORITY OF CUTLER'S PRODUCTS IS DUE TO OVER 15 YEARS OF SPECIALIZATION IN VARIETIES AND SERVICES ONLY. THE CUTLER LABORATORY, Berkeley, California.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. N. 1. N. 2. N. 3. THERAPION

Used in French Hospitals with great success. CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOSS OF VIGOR, NERVOUS, BLADDER DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, PILES, EITHER NO DRUGS OR MAIL \$1 POST 4 CTS. POLICE CO. 21 BROADWAY, NEW YORK OR LONDON. TORONTO: WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLEVER, 100-100 ST. JAMES ST. LONDON, ENGLAND. NEW ORANGE, N. J. (U.S.A.) EASY TO TAKE. SAFE AND LASTING CURE. SEE MARKED WORD—THERAPION IS ON EACH GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

LITTLE THINGS COUNT

Even in a match you should consider the "Little Things," the wood—the composition—the strikeability—the flame.

EDDY'S MATCHES

are made of strong dry pine stems, with a secret perfected composition that guarantees "Every Match A Light." 65 years of knowing how—that's the reason!

All Eddy products are dependable products—Always.

There is a decided economic difference between the news that the German authorities have instructed the people to slay crows and storks for food purposes, and the sale of superfluous jewellery in London, England. At a sale of that kind \$140,000 was raised for the Red Cross.

MURINE. Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Cold Winds and Dust quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggists. 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Remedy in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free write Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago.

W. N. U. 1109

V. C. For English Curate

Great Britain has been delighted to read that the Victoria Cross had been conferred upon a temporary chaplain of the Forces, a London curate from the Thames-side parish of St. Peter's, Deptford.

Three days running, during heavy fighting, he went repeatedly, backwards and forwards, under continuous and heavy shell and machine-gun fire, between our original trenches and those captured from the enemy, in order to tend and rescue wounded men. In the first two days he brought in twenty-two who had been badly wounded, and three were actually killed while he was dressing their wounds; then next day he took charge of a party of volunteers and once more went out to bring in those who remained.

"This splendid work," says the official notification, "was quite voluntary on his part, and outside the scope of his ordinary duties."

Complete in itself, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator does not require the assistance of any other medicine to make it effective. It does not fail to do its work.

A young and ambitious preacher who was staying at a friend's house retired to his room for an hour or so each day to practice pulpit oratory. Although he did not know it, at times his impassioned tones could be heard throughout the house. A Bishop happened to call one day when the budding orator was holding forth. "Gracious men!" exclaimed the Bishop. "Pray, what might that be?" "Sit down, Bishop!" his friend replied. "That's only a young man practising what he preaches!"

BABY'S WELFARE

The welfare of the baby is the fond mother's greatest aim. No mother wants to see her little ones suffering from colds, constipation, colic or any other of the many ills that so often afflict little ones. Thousands of mothers have learned that by giving an occasional dose of Baby's Own Tablets to their children they can keep them well. Concerning the Tablets Mrs. Richard Boston, Pembroke, Ont., says:—"Baby's Own Tablets saved my little girl when nothing else appeared to help her. I would not attempt to raise a baby without keeping the Tablets in the house." They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Drunkenness Is Down

Convictions for drunkenness in Great Britain have decreased by 49 to 50 per cent. Secret drinking, however, is believed by some to be on the increase.

Have Been Tried And Found Good

WHY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS ARE SO POPULAR

They Are Invaluable As a Tonic and Family Medicine As Well As a Preventive and Cure for the More Serious Kidney Diseases.

Chelmsford, Ont. (Special).—"We have found Dodd's Kidney Pills extremely good. We are in good health thanks to Dodd's Kidney Pills."

These are the words of Miss Delia Charron, a well known resident here. Others tell the same story. They have tried Dodd's Kidney Pills and found them good.

For Dodd's Kidney Pills as a tonic and family medicine are without an equal. When you feel worn, tired and run down the chances are ten to one that your kidneys are at fault.

When the kidneys become clogged or out of order, the circulation becomes sluggish, the impurities are not strained out of the blood and the result is weakness and lack of energy all over the body.

This condition is not only disagreeable but dangerous as well. The impurities in the blood are the seeds of disease. If they are not removed Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gravel, Dropsy, Diabetes, or Bright's Disease may result.

Guard against these diseases and get back your accustomed energy by using Dodd's Kidney Pills.

A railroad is projected to reach the top of Scotland's highest mountain, Ben Nevis.

Miller's Worm Powders are a pleasant medicine for worm-infested children, and they will take it without objection. When directions are followed it will not injure the most delicate child, as there is nothing of an injurious nature in its composition. They will speedily rid a child of worms and restore the health of the little sufferers whose vitality has become impaired by the attacks of these internal pests.

Angry Mother.—N. C. Willie, don't let me have to speak to you again! Willie, helplessly—How can I prevent you, mamma?

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

Mistress (to new cook).—What are all those tools for?

New Cook.—This is me scraper for scrapin' off the toast I usually burn in the mornings. This is me cement for mendin' all the dishes I crack, an' this is to clean out the gas-stove burners after all the stews boll over.

New British Machine Gun

It Accounted for 330 Germans in Half an Hour

The Germans were for many months superior in machine guns, but the British now have a gun which can beat this and is beating it every day.

Invented by an American officer, Col. Lewis, and made in Belgium almost up to the moment when the German scouts entered the city of its manufacture, the invention narrowly escaped capture by the Germans.

Its killing power may be gauged from the fact that in one trench recently one of these guns, manned by a crew of two men, accounted for 330 Germans in half an hour.

Shoddy Finery Unpopular

According to a London newspaper, women, who never made money before in England, are now doing so. A large proportion are spending their gains on health and fat-producing foods. An observer of the changed produced thereby affirms that the English girls are looking plump and well-fed—resembling the French and American girls. One seldom meets with a thin or anemic young woman now. Shoddy finery is also disappearing. Aids to beauty are sought after to such an extent that drug stores give them extra display in their windows.

Minard's Liniment Co., Ltd.

Gents.—I have used your Minard's Liniment in my family and also in my stables for years and consider it the best medicine obtainable.

Yours truly,

ALFRED ROCHAV, Proprietor Roston Pond Hotel and Livery Stables.

A form of rubber stamp has been invented for marking initials of owners of golf balls.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

Polite attendant at dentist's surgery, opening the door to a woo-begone patient: "And what name shall I have the misery of announcing?"

Stiff, Enlarged Joints Limber Up! Every Trace of Rheumatism Goes!

Even Chronic Bedridden Cases Are Quickly Cured

Rub on Magic "Nerviline"

Nothing on earth can beat old "Nerviline" when it comes to curing rheumatism.

The blessed relief you get from Nerviline comes mighty quick, and you don't have to wait a month for some sign of improvement.

You see Nerviline is a direct application, it is rubbed right into the sore joint, thoroughly rubbed over the twitching muscle that perhaps for years has kept you on the jump. In this way you get to the real source of the trouble. After you have used Nerviline just once you'll say it's amazing, a marvel, a perfect wonder of efficacy.



Just think of it, five times stronger and more penetrating than any other known liniment. Soothing, healing, full of pain-destroying power, and yet it will never burn, blister or destroy the tender skin of even a child.

You've never yet tried anything half so good as Nerviline for any sort of pain. It does cure rheumatism, but that's not all. Just test it out for lame back or lumbago. Gee, what a fine cure it is for a bad cold, for chest tightness even for neuralgia headache it is simply the finest ever.

For the home, for the hundred and one little ailments that constantly

arise, whether earache, toothache, stiff neck, or some other muscular pain—Nerviline will always make you glad you've used it, and because it will cure you, keep handy on the shelf a 50c. family size bottle; it keeps the doctor's bill small; trial size, 25c.; all dealers or the Catarthzone Co., Kingston, Canada.

Deaths From Cancer

On the basis of the last statistics, there are 78,000 deaths due to cancer annually in the United States. The mortality rate has steadily increased from 61 per 100,000 population in 1900 to 78.9 in 1913.

"It's a dreadful night. Won't you stay and dine with us?"

"Re-really, thanks most awfully, but it's not quite so bad as all that."

Asthma Can be Cured. Its suffering is as needless as it is terrible to endure. After its many years of relief of the most stubborn cures no sufferer can doubt the perfect effectiveness of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. Comfort of body and peace of mind return with its use and nights of sound sleep come back for good. Ask your druggist; he can supply you.

Bayley—Is your house insured against fire?

Glim—I don't know. I've just been reading over the insurance policy.

Russia's Gigantic Aeroplane

The Russian's Ha-Mourometz, their brand new aeroplane, will play enormous havoc upon the enemy, for every movement of the huge flier has demonstrated its superiority to the dirigible.

It is easier managed, does not require more than two men to navigate, and yet carries with it the most infernal cargo of war missiles. One of these paid a flying visit to Daoudzeras, southeast of Friedrichstadt, and dropped thirteen bombs, each weighing 40 lbs., upon the railway station.

In addition the observer sent seven others filled with splinters down upon the German entrenchments, starting fires and greatly disorganizing the enemy. It is believed that aeroplanes of this type are being manufactured for service with the British Army.

The wounded Hero—Yes, I had so many bullet holes bored through me that the boys behind me complained of the draft!

AN OIL FOR EVERY BEARING

FOR every part of every machine there is one oil which will lubricate most efficiently and economically that particular bearing surface. Finding the right oil means saving money and lengthening the life of the machine.

The Imperial Oil Company makes a special oil exactly suited to every part. Here are some of them:—

STANDARD GAS ENGINE OIL

Recommended by leading builders for all types of internal combustion engines, whether tractor or stationary, gasoline or kerosene. It keeps its body at high temperature, is practically free from carbon, and is absolutely uniform in quality.

PRAIRIE HARVESTER OIL

An excellent all-round lubricant for exposed bearings of harvesters and other farm machinery. Stays on the bearings; will not gum or corrode.

CAPITOL CYLINDER OIL

The most effective and economical lubricant for steam engine cylinders; proven superior in practical competition with other cylinder oils.

ELDORADO CASTOR OIL

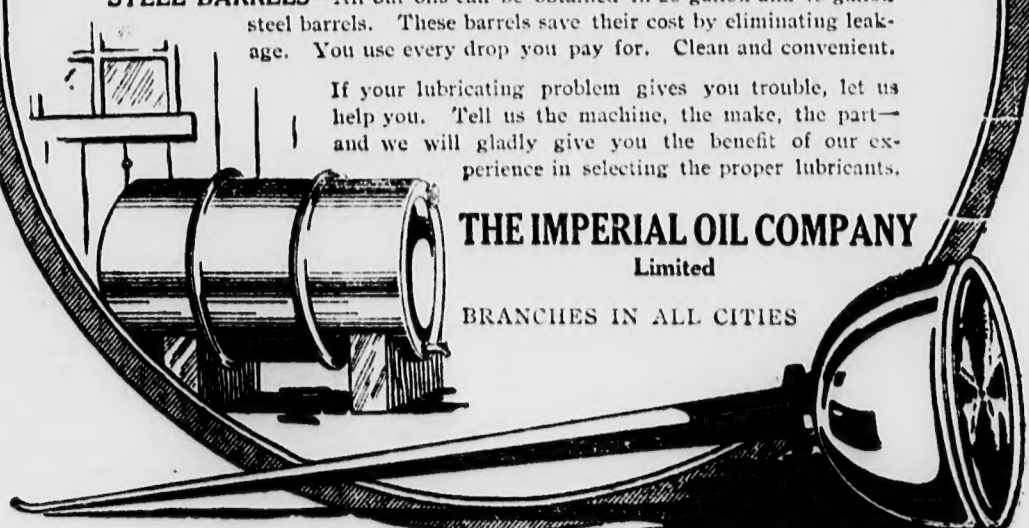
A high-grade, thick-bodied oil for lubricating the loose bearings of farm machinery, sawmills and factory shafting.

THRESHER HARD OIL

Keeps the cool bearing cool. Does not depend on heat or friction to cause it to lubricate.

STEEL BARRELS—All our oils can be obtained in 28-gallon and 45 gallon steel barrels. These barrels save their cost by eliminating leakage. You use every drop you pay for. Clean and convenient.

If your lubricating problem gives you trouble, let us help you. Tell us the machine, the make, the part—and we will gladly give you the benefit of our experience in selecting the proper lubricants.



THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited

BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

SPECIAL SALE ON Palm Olive Goods THIS MONTH

Palm-Olive Vanishing Cream 50c	Palm-Olive Shampoo 50c
2 Cakes Palm-Olive Soap 25c	2 Cakes Palm-Olive Soap 25c
Regular selling price 75c	Regular selling price 75c
SPECIAL PRICE 50c	SPECIAL PRICE 50c

Palm-Olive Complexion Powder - - -	50c
2 Cakes Palm-Olive Soap - - - - -	25c
Regular Price - - - - -	75c
SPECIAL PRICE - - - - -	50c

Palm-Olive Preparations are the finest of their kind

H. W. CHAMBERS, Druggist

CALGARY INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

June 29th to July 5th, 1916

Generous Prizes in All Departments

\$1300.00 offered for Bread. Separate classes for White and Brown Bread, for residents outside the city of Calgary. 25 prizes in each class.

Best Attraction Programme ever presented at a Calgary Exhibition, including Miss Stinson, the Wonderful Girl Aviator.

Send for prize list to

E. L. RICHARDSON, Manager
Calgary, - Alberta

Reduced Prices on our stock of Flour and Feed

Royal Household Flour - - -	\$3.30
Glenora Flour - - - - -	\$3.10
Cereals in proportion	
Bran - - - - -	\$1.00
Shorts - - - - -	\$1.10

An opportunity to buy the necessities of life cheaply

McClaine-Wrigglesworth Company, Ltd.
DIDSBURY, - - ALBERTA

WAIT AND SEE

Dr. M. Mecklenburg

THE OLD RELIABLE

GRADUATE OPTICIAN

32 years experience 12 years in Alberta

will again be at the Rosebud Hotel, in

Carstairs, on Tuesday, July 4th

Didsbury, on Wednesday, July 5th

Olds, on Thursday, July 6th

Calgary office phone-M1121
Edmonton Office, Williamson Building. Phone 5225
Make your headquarters at my office during Exhibition time

Ads in the Didsbury Pioneer pay

AROUND THE TOWN

Miss Martha Heagle of Calgary is visiting with the Misses Clara and Reta Cummings.

The Banks and all stores will be closed on Saturday next (Dominion Day.) The post office will be open after each train for distribution of mail.

The W.C.T.U. held a very interesting meeting at the residence of Mrs. H. Roeth a short time ago. All took part in the devotional exercises after which a good paper was read by Mrs. Roeth on "What we owe, and how to pay it." The meeting closed with prayer by the President.

On Tuesday night next, the night the government special mixed farming exhibition train is in Didsbury, the management of the Moving Picture Opera House announce that they will have a special programme for visitors to town after they have seen the train. Make it a point to attend both.

Mr. G. R. Anderson who has been principal of the Didsbury Schools for the last year has enlisted in the 187th regiment. He has made many friends for himself while living in Didsbury who will wish him every good thing in his response to the call of duty, and who wish him a safe return. Mrs. Anderson will visit at the Coast over the summer months.

There is absolutely no charge to see the government mixed farming special train which is travelling the whole province and which is to visit Didsbury next Tuesday evening. The train arrives here at seven o'clock and will stay for two hours and a-half, and everybody is specially invited to see these exhibits which are not only instructive to the farming community but are also very interesting to others.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Garbutt Business College of Calgary. This splendid institution has adopted a plan whereby a student can pay for her tuition after she gets a position. This will be a great boon to many bright and ambitious young girls and boys who are unable to pay in advance for instruction. It will enable them to get a start in life. The Garbutt Business College have an enviable reputation as a superior school of practical business training.

The Calgary Industrial Exhibition

Prospects are the brightest for the success of the Calgary Industrial Exhibition to be held June 29th to July 5th. The prize list is now ready, and the entries close on the 15th of June. The soldiers who have been using the buildings during the winter have just left for England, and the buildings will be rapidly prepared for the exhibition.

The programme of attractions is an outstanding one including many features any one of which would be worth a trip to the exhibition. Miss Stinson, the wonderful girl aviator who will appear twice daily at the exhibition recently astounded the thousands of visitors at Sheephead Bay, New York, by her wonderful work. The New York daily papers were very loud in their praise, and our visitors will be fortunate in being able to witness such special features at Calgary as are seen by those residing in the largest centres of the United States. Prize list and illustrated pamphlet may be obtained from E. L. Richardson, Manager, Calgary, Alberta.

War News

NO EXCUSE TO BE WITHOUT RELIABLE UP-TO-DATE NEWS FROM THE BATTLE FRONT

We have pleasure in announcing an arrangement completed with that great family paper The Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal by which we can offer the Didsbury Pioneer and the Family Herald and Weekly Star for the balance of 1916 or until January 1st, 1917, for the small sum of 75 cents.

The Family Herald and Weekly Star is noted for its reliable war news summaries each week and is replete with most interesting stories from the battlefield. The Family Herald and Weekly Star is a family paper all Canada is proud of, and when combined with the Didsbury Pioneer our readers are supplied with all the local news of the world. In addition to the news the reader receives in The Family Herald each week a magazine section equivalent to several of the best monthly magazines printed. The agricultural section is another feature of that great weekly which is keenly appreciated and is alone worth many times the subscription price. We now offer the two papers for only 75 cents until 1st January, 1917. Present readers of the Pioneer may have The Family Herald and Weekly Star for the balance of 1916 for only Forty cents.

G. B. Sexsmith's Hail Insurance Companies will extend insurance until 31st September.

NOTICE

To Prosper Vernon, formerly of Didsbury, in the Province of Alberta, Farmer.

TAKE NOTICE that an action was commenced against you in the Supreme Court of Alberta, Judicial District of Calgary by Charles Edgar Fawcett, Plaintiff, on the 25th day of May, A.D. 1916 claiming: (a) An order restraining you from selling certain household furniture; (b) a declaration that the document executed by Mrs. Julia Fawcett purporting to be a Bill of Sale by her to you of said household furniture is null and void as against the Plaintiff; (c) that you be ordered to deliver, forthwith to the Plaintiff said articles of furniture or alternatively that you pay to him \$600, the value thereof; (d) that in the event of your being ordered by this Court to return said articles of furniture to the Plaintiff you pay to him any loss said articles of furniture may have sustained by reason of their being removed by you from his house; (e) that you pay to the plaintiff for damages for loss of possession of said articles of furniture and for the use thereof, \$100; (f) that you pay to the Plaintiff damages by reason of your alienating his wife's affections, enticing her to leave him, and for committing adultery with her, the sum of \$5000; (g) costs of the action.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that the Honorable Mr. Justice Hyndman on 20th June, 1916 granted an order restraining you from selling the South West quarter (14) of Section Twenty (20) in Township thirty six (36) Range twenty-two (22) West of the Fourth (4th) Meridian or from mortgaging or encumbering same and from selling or assigning your interest as vendor in the agreement of sale entered into between William Parker and you for the sale of said land, and restraining the said William Parker, his agents and servants from paying the purchase price of said land and interest to you or your agents, servants or attorneys or either of them.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that you are required on or before the 22nd day of July, 1916 to deliver a Statement of Defence or file a Demand of Notice in said action at the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court at Calgary, Alberta, and that in default of your so doing the Plaintiff may proceed with this action and judgment may be given against you in your absence.

BROOMFIELD & SELLAR, 226-8th Avenue West, Calgary, Alberta, Solicitors for the Plaintiff.

APPROVED:
(SGD) L. F. CLARRY,
M.C.

You need not send away for that printing, the Pioneer office is well equipped for the work.



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M.
Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. A visiting brethren welcome.

JOHN NIXON, Secretary. J. R. GOOD, W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

A. V. BUCKLER, N. G. S. R. WOOD, Sec.

Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S.
Dental Surgeon

Office opposite Rosebud Hotel, Osler street.
Business Phone 120
Didsbury - - - Alberta



W. C. GOODER
Undertaker and Embalmer
Didsbury Phone 101
Olds, - - - Alberta

W. A. Austin
Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public
Special Attention paid to collections—Office: Over Union Bank of Canada Block.
Didsbury - - - Alberta

Dr. W. G. Evans, M.D.
Physician, Surgeon
Graduate of Toronto University. Office opposite Rosebud hotel, Osler street.
Residence Phone 50 Office Phone 120
Didsbury - - - Alberta

J. L. Clarke, M.D., L.M.C.C.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
Graduate University of Manitoba
Late senior house surgeon of St. Michael's hospital, Newark, N. J.
Office and residence: One block west of Union Bank.
PHONE 128
DIDSBURY, - - ALBERTA



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions. A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—1141.

ESTRAY

Three head cattle—2 two-year-old cows in calf branded on right ribs; one heifer, no brand. Strayed from Sec. 10, Tp. 31, Rge. 27, W. 4. Finder please notify ALEX BOUCK, Lone Pine.

Lost, Strayed or Estray ads. \$1 for four insertions in the Pioneer—they bring results.